

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Today: Partly cloudy, 59-68; Tomorrow: Partly
cloudy, 59-68; Wednesday: Partly cloudy, 59-68.
LONDON: Today: Partly cloudy, 59-68; Tomorrow: Partly
cloudy, 59-68; Wednesday: Partly cloudy, 59-68.
NEW YORK: Today: Partly cloudy, 59-68; Tomorrow: Partly
cloudy, 59-68; Wednesday: Partly cloudy, 59-68.
ADDITIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE

ALGERIA	10.5	Lebanon	51.89
ARGENTINA	18.85	Luxembourg	15.15
AUSTRIA	18.85	Morocco	2.00
BELGIUM	11.11	Netherlands	1.25
BENIN	11.11	Nigeria	4.75
BURUNDI	11.11	Portugal	10.00
CANADA	11.11	Spain	10.00
CHAD	11.11	Sweden	10.00
COMOROS	11.11	Switzerland	1.25
COTE D'IVOIRE	11.11	Turkey	1.25
CUBA	11.11	U.S. Military (Est.)	50.25
CYPRUS	11.11	Yugoslavia	1.50

Parliament Hall Bombed by IRA; 11 Are Wounded

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—A terrorist bomb exploded today in the clock tower of the Houses of Parliament and damaged Westminster Hall, a 900-year-old chamber. Eleven persons were injured, none seriously.

Several hours after the blast at 2:23 a.m. (7:28 GMT), smoke billowed from the clock tower as firemen fought the fire, which was fed by a gas main. The hall's annex, which housed a canteen and offices, was wrecked. The police said the bomb was the work of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army. A man with an Irish accent called the Press Association, the local news agency, with a six-minute warning and gave a code word used by the IRA to identify a genuine alert.

The hall itself, the oldest remaining part of the original Royal Palace of Westminster, appeared only slightly damaged. The famous ceiling of curved arches of oak and carved hammer beams remained intact.

Windows along both sides of the hall were blown out, along with panels of glass over the northern entrance. The stained-glass window at the southern end—the area tourists pass when they enter Parliament for tickets to the galleries—was undamaged.

There was also no damage to the House of Commons or the House of Lords, both of which are some distance from the hall. But the smell of smoke lingered in the corridors all day as members of Parliament deplored the attack and called for more stringent security measures.

The bomb, about 20 pounds of explosives, was apparently placed near a women's toilet in the annex next to the hall. The roof of the two-story annex was destroyed, along with the canteen and the offices used by about two dozen members of the Commons and secretaries.

The Grand Committee Room, just off the northern end of the hall, was also damaged. The police and firemen at the scene said the number of casualties would have been much greater if the bomb had exploded later in the morning. The warning was too brief and imprecise to allow the police to clear the area around Parliament Square, which was busy with early-rising tourists, office workers and workmen building an underground car garage for Parliament.

The declaration signing will take place in Brussels at a meeting of the heads of government of the European allies and President Nixon, scheduled June 26. The President will be passing through on his way to talks with the Soviet Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, in Moscow.

Unless some compromise acceptable to the French is worked out here, the foreign ministers' meeting will be judged a failure. The other allies have already successfully and at official level overcome British objections to the phrase "European unity," which was included in the original draft. The British also administration, currently trying to renegotiate the terms of Britain's European Economic Community membership, feared this phrase would cause difficulties for it from its left wing in Parliament.

The declaration was altered to avoid this objection. Its final version will make vague reference only to "European unity." The French fears about what "consultation" implies, however, will prove more difficult to resolve. Officials warn that there could be a long semantic argument before the French objections are met by a formula satisfactory to the whole alliance.

Meanwhile, the Canadians have privately complained about being bypassed by the decision that the declaration should be signed in Brussels. Until the Nixon stopover in the EEC capital was announced last week, Canada assumed the declaration would be signed here. The Canadians are extremely disappointed that it will not and are, therefore, insisting on a public ceremony here which falls little short of the ministers' actually picking up their pens. They also want the document to be known as the "Ottawa Declaration."

French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues confirmed on his arrival here today that the issue of transatlantic consultation still had to be settled before the declaration could be completed. He told an impromptu press conference at the airport: "France will not accept any binding commitments about this issue. Differences about this issue still remain among the allies."

But he added that he was confident the matter could be settled and a formula found that would meet French reservations.



Fireman on ladder directs his hose toward the flames in the Houses of Parliament.

January High Prices Retained OPEC Raises Royalties on Oil 2%

By Joseph Novitski

QUITO, Ecuador, June 17 (AP)—The 12 oil-producing countries that increased oil prices fourfold last year today announced that they would hold their posted prices for crude oil steady for three more months. But at the same time 11 of them agreed to raise their governments' share of oil revenues by two percentage points.

Saudi Arabia alone, the world's largest oil-exporting country, disassociated itself from a decision by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, meeting here, to add 3 percent to the royalties charged on oil exported from their countries by international oil companies.

The OPEC decision, reached at the end of a divisive three-day conference here, will probably mean an increase of about 11 cents a barrel in the price of most of the oil exported from the other 11 voting members of OPEC.

The royalty increase, or equivalent tax measures, will go into effect July 1.

The OPEC conference warned that it would review the question of crude oil prices again in September with the possibility that prices could be increased then, depending on the rate of inflation in the world's industrialized countries. The present price, based on the yardstick of \$11.65 for light Arabian crude oil, has been in effect since Jan. 1.

However, this meeting of the OPEC conference failed to increase crude oil prices—a move opposed by Saudi Arabia. The central question of the meeting in Quito, the capital of Ecuador, the newest member of OPEC, was that of increasing oil revenues for the countries that wanted more, notably Iran and Venezuela.

Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, told newsmen this morning that, once the price issue was settled, he had left the question of increased royalties to the other ministers heading delegations.

"The problem was to increase the amount of the government take," said Abderrahman Khene, an Algerian and the secretary-general of OPEC. Mr. Khene denied that Saudi Arabia's independent stance had broken up the united front that has enabled the OPEC countries to drive up oil prices.

The meeting renewed the OPEC assertion that its role in the world economy was to grade industrial nations on their efforts to control inflation and to control oil prices accordingly.

The conference took note, with much concern, of the continuing high rate of inflation in the industrialized countries resulting in the deterioration of the purchasing power of the oil revenue of the member countries. The final communiqué of the meeting said:

Rebel Grouping Said to Accept Truce in Angola

LISBON, June 17 (AP)—Portuguese forces have agreed with a group of guerrillas in Angola to end hostilities "as soon as possible," the Portuguese military radio in Luanda announced today.

The agreement was said to have been reached Friday with UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. The Voice of the Armed Forces said that a meeting with the guerrillas took place in eastern Angola, where UNITA has been active.

At least two other guerrilla groups have also been active in the past—the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the National Liberation Front of Angola.

There has been comparatively little military action in Angola recently.

Similar to Proposal Given Egypt Nixon Offers Atom Aid For Peace to Israelis

By Carroll Kilpatrick

JERUSALEM, June 17 (AP)—President Nixon today promised to negotiate with Israel an agreement to supply the same kind of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes that he promised Egypt last week.

Concluding his two-day visit here, the President also joined with Premier Yitzhak Rabin in denouncing guerrilla attacks on Israel. In a joint communique, the two leaders reaffirmed the "mutual relationship" between their two countries and Mr. Nixon promised continued and expanded economic and military support for Israel.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said at a press conference that, for the first time in Israel's history, the Arab states now are talking about coexistence with an established state of Israel.

Some of the Arab countries "seem to have made a rather crucial decision to seek to work out modalities of coexistence with the state of Israel," Mr. Kissinger said before going to Ottawa for a NATO Council meeting.

The President later went to Jordan, the last stop on his five-day Middle East tour.

Rabin Meets Press
Mr. Rabin called a news conference a few hours after Mr. Nixon left for Jordan. It was his first since he replaced Golda Meir as premier last month.

Summing up Mr. Nixon's 23 hours in the Jewish state, Mr. Rabin said that the visit had strengthened Israel's essential ties with the United States.

Israel has received \$4.5 billion in American aid since Mr. Nixon took office, and \$4 billion of it was spent on arms, he said.

Mr. Rabin said that American friendship and support "is one of the dearest assets Israel has, and it must be built up, nurtured and strengthened."

But he made it clear that his government was still wary of the U.S. nuclear accord with Cairo. Mr. Rabin said he had appointed two unidentified specialists "qualified professionals" to advise him on whether reactors for Egypt could lead to Arab nuclear weapons. "Until I hear their opinion, I will say no more on this subject," he said.

Alluding to Nixon remarks urging that Israeli leaders change their attitudes and wage peace with courage, Mr. Rabin said, "We must recognize this reality and prepare ourselves for it."

"Therefore, this intention [to give the reactor to Egypt] was known and was not contradictory to Israel's vision of a new reality that has been created since the Yom Kippur War," he said.

Safeguards Noted
In his conference, Mr. Kissinger said American officials were confident that the nuclear reactors which will be made available to Egypt and Israel will have adequate safeguards to prevent diversion of nuclear materials for military purposes.

The United States has made reactors available to more than 20 countries and the issue of diversion has never been raised except in the last month, because of the Indian nuclear explosion, Mr. Kissinger said in reply to a question.

The reactors will take six to eight years to build, Mr. Kissinger said. The Indian explosion occurred with material diverted not from an American reactor under U.S. safeguards, he said, but



TO GOLDA WITH LOVE—President Nixon with former Israeli Premier Golda Meir in Jerusalem at state banquet Sunday after he had toasted her as a stateswoman.

Both Blasts Above Ground India Reports Chinese A-Test, Day After French Explosion

From Wire Dispatches

NEW DELHI, June 17.—China exploded a nuclear bomb today in its Lop Nor testing area, about 1,500 miles west of Peking, the Indian Atomic Energy Commission announced.

The report of the blast followed word earlier in the day from Australia and New Zealand that France exploded a nuclear device above Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific Ocean.

The Indian announcement said that today's blast by China was carried out above ground in the Lop Nor region.

"On the basis of the signals obtained at our monitoring stations," the announcement said, "the explosion was conducted in the atmosphere and had a yield of approximately one megaton of TNT." The commission gave no other details.

In Washington, Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger confirmed that the Chinese test had the blast equivalent of one million tons of TNT.

Mr. Schlesinger told a news conference that the test "reflects the slow-paced" Chinese development of nuclear weapons. He indicated no great concern.

The Chinese test followed by 30 days India's entry into the nuclear club, with an underground explosion May 18 equivalent to between 10,000 and 15,000 tons of TNT.

China exploded a low-yield atomic bomb Oct. 16, 1964, becoming the fifth nation to possess nuclear power. An explosion of a Chinese hydrogen bomb was announced June 17, 1967.

Criticized Others
China's Lop Nor region, a desolate and sparsely populated area, is the country's nuclear testing ground. Peking has repeatedly defended its domestic nuclear testing program but has criticized other countries for conducting tests outside their territories.

Although France maintained total silence about reports that it had begun a new series of atmospheric nuclear tests, Australian officials said that the source of their information was "infallible."

Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said that the test carried out over Mururoa Atoll yesterday was all the more regret-

MIRV Accord On Nixon Trip Held Possible

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said today there was "some possibility" that an agreement in principle to limit deployment of MIRV-type multiple-warhead missiles could be worked out when President Nixon visits Moscow on June 27.

Mr. Schlesinger acknowledged, however, that final agreement still had not been reached within the administration on the U.S. position.

The secretary also sought once more to dispel fears that the President's domestic troubles could cause him to yield more to the Russians in an effort to bring back some kind of arms deal.

Mr. Schlesinger said, "The President would do nothing intentionally that would damage the national security. The President is a visceral, instinctive patriot; his entire history bears witness to that..."

"Impediment Politics"
He told newsmen he thought acceptance of an "unreasonable agreement" would weaken rather than strengthen the President's



OIL MEN—From left: Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani, United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Saeed al-Otaiba and Venezuelan Mines Minister Valentín Hernández at meeting of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Quito.

Jordan Band Attuned to U.S. Politics

AMMAN, June 17 (AP)—President Nixon was welcomed to Jordan today by a spirited rendition of The Washington Post March.

After playing the American and Jordanian national anthems at the airport reception, the band broke into the famous march by John Philip Sousa written to honor Washington's morning newspaper, a frequent critic of Mr. Nixon.

The President and King Hussein had just reviewed a military guard of honor when the band played the march.

Tens of thousands of persons, including chanting children, lined streets beneath welcoming banners and flags to wave at Mr. Nixon and King Hussein as they rode together to the royal palace.

United Press International.



Japanese group demonstrating outside the French Embassy in Tokyo against atom test.

Left Gains in Sardinian Vote; Socialists Ask New Policies

ROME, June 17 (UPI).—Communists and Socialists gained ground in a regional election in Sardinia today and the Socialists demanded a change in the economic policies of Premier Mariano Rumor's shaky coalition government.

"Our great success... shows that a steadily growing number of people are looking to the Italian Socialist party as a decisive force for the country's reorientation," Socialist party secretary Francesco de Martino said. He intimated that his party would demand a reversal of the government's credit squeeze, which the Socialists fear would cause large-scale unemployment.

In Padua, in northern Italy, two members of the extreme rightist Italian Social Movement (MSI) were shot to death in the local party headquarters. MSI leader Giorgio Almirante said that the killings showed "that

Italy is living in a situation of civil war."

The two MSI members were found dead on the floor of the party office. Each had a bullet hole in the head. They were killed two weeks after the explosion of a bomb at a leftist rally at nearby Brescia, that killed or fatally injured eight persons.

Incomplete returns from the Sardinian vote showed the Christian Democrats losing ground in comparison with both the 1969 regional elections and the national elections two years ago.

With 80 percent of the vote counted, the Christian Democrats had 235,461 votes or 39.6 percent, compared with 44.5 percent in 1969 and 40.9 percent in 1972.

The Communists had 172,302 votes, or 26.7 percent, up from 24.1 in 1969 and 25.3 percent in 1972. The Socialists had 72,653 votes, or 11.3 percent, only a half of 1 percent less than in 1969, when they were still united with the Social Democrats. The two groups ran independently this time and the Social Democrats won 37,306 votes, or 5.8 percent.

Mr. Rumor submitted his cabinet's resignation a week ago because his Christian Democrats and their Socialist partners could not agree on austerity measures to fight inflation.

President Giovanni Leone turned down the resignations, saying that with the economy in bad shape, Italy could not afford a lack of leadership. He asked Mr. Rumor to try to iron out the differences in the coalition.

Mr. Rumor's first joint meeting with coalition leaders since then is set for tomorrow.

Politicians said large leftist gains in Sardinia, following the Christian Democrats' defeat in an attempt to repeal divorce legislation in a national referendum last month, would reduce Mr. Rumor's chances of success.

In the Padua killings, police said the two MSI members were probably slain when they entered the party office at mid-morning. Police said that the slayer had probably entered the office earlier and waited in ambush.

The dead were identified as Giuseppe Mazzola, 60, a retired policeman and father of three, and Graziano Girasoli, 30, a salesman.

Bomb Blast In Commons

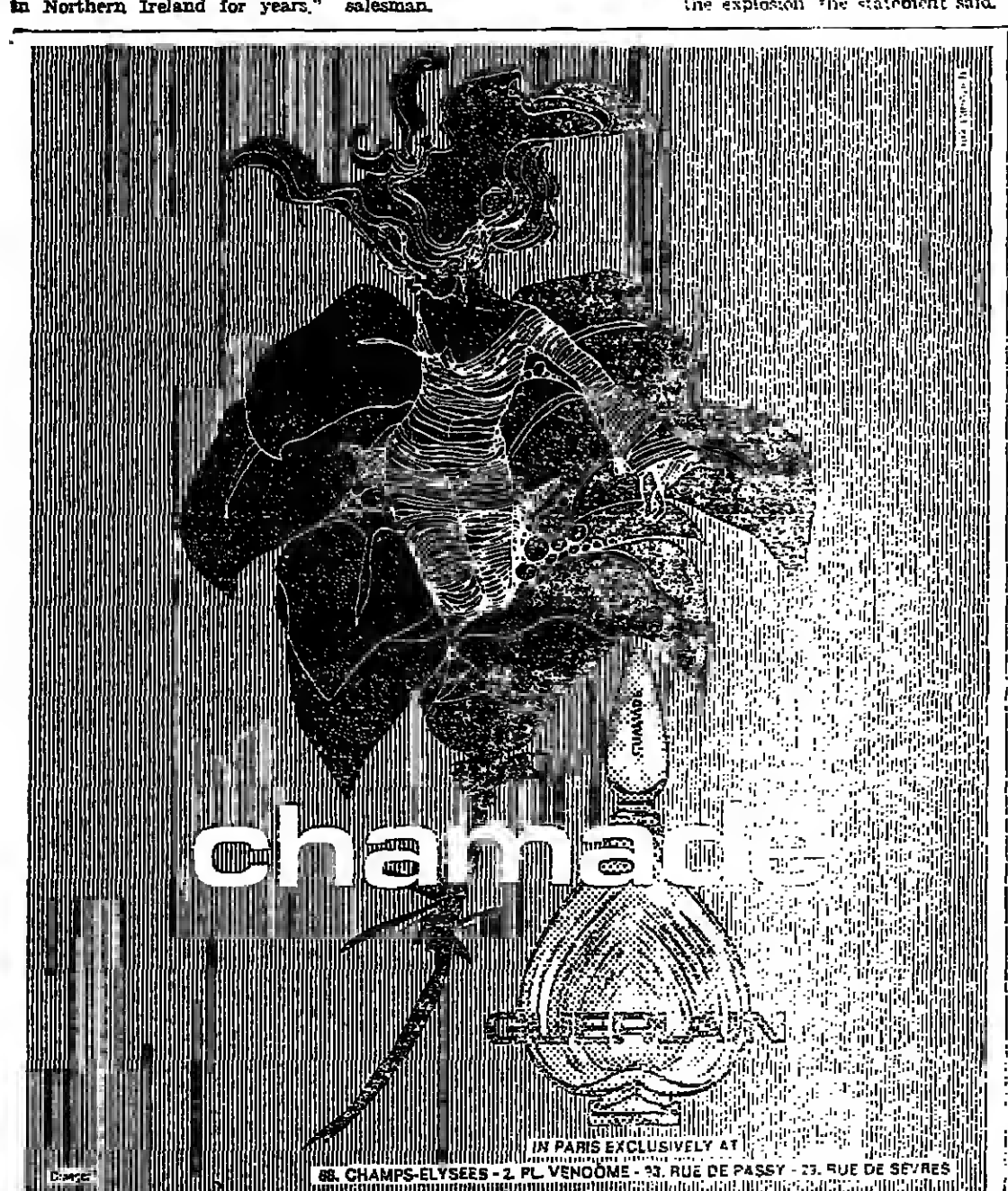
(Continued from Page 1)

ment to hold on to its province of Northern Ireland.

Members of Parliament, debating the bombing this afternoon, agreed that the attack served to strengthen British resolve to find a solution to the problem of Northern Ireland. Jeremy Thorpe, the leader of the Liberal party, said, "This house will not be bombed into a decision but will negotiate peacefully with men of peace."

Walking outside Westminster Hall, Robert Mellish, the chief parliamentary whip of the governing Labor party, said that "if they had blown up the House of Commons, it would not stop us from our work." He added that the terrorists now seemed determined to try "to destroy this major part of our heritage."

"We should not feel too sorry for ourselves," said David Price, a Conservative member. "What happened at the Palace of Westminster has been a daily thing in Northern Ireland for years."



Indians Build Defense Link With U.S. Aid

Pentagon Loan Helps Microwave System

By William J. Drummond
SRINAGAR, Kashmir, June 17.—India is building a vast microwave communication system with the aid of an \$18-million U.S. Defense Department loan to strengthen the country's air defense against surprise attack by Pakistan or China, it has been learned.

The first leg of the top-secret project, known by its code name, Peace Indigo, will link Kashmir's radar grid with New Delhi. It is expected to begin operation early next year, according to sources who know the project well.

Nine years after Washington imposed an embargo on military assistance to the subcontinent, Peace Indigo is alive, well and growing. Its progress is a case study of the loopholes in Washington's military aid ban.

Non-Alignment Rhetoric
The project also illustrates the flexible nature of India's non-alignment rhetoric. New Delhi has sharply criticized Washington for supplying military equipment to Pakistan, but this did not stop Indian officials from quietly making their own deal with the Pentagon.

American Embassy spokesmen in New Delhi say that Washington's policy is to sell India and Pakistan nothing more than spare parts for conventional equipment they already own, provided they pay in foreign exchange.

The microwave system is mentioned in passing as the "only exception." It will allow air defense information to be transmitted without impediment and very quickly from frontier to central headquarters.

However, the implications of Peace Indigo, as learned from other sources, are profound. The system promises to pave the way for a substantial advance in India's conventional air defense capability, a change that will not go unnoticed in Islamabad and Peking.

The arms embargo was instituted during the Indo-Pakistani war of 1965. The idea behind it was to head off an arms race between two of the poorest countries of the world. But the embargo has been anything but airtight.

In October, 1970, Pakistan was the beneficiary of a "one-time" exception to the arms ban when the United States agreed to supply 300 armored personnel carriers, 18 F-104 fighter planes and seven B-17 bombers.

The Pentagon estimated their value at \$15 million. This arms deal raised an outcry in India and was a constant sore point in Indo-American relations.

10 Years' Discussion
The microwave system, which had been discussed for nearly 10 years following the China-India border war of 1962, was approved for financing with a Pentagon loan of about \$18 million under the Defense Department Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program.

The FMS credits were also supposedly banned to the subcontinent in 1965, an embassy spokesman said.

In March, 1971, a contract was signed between India and Radio Engineering Laboratories, Inc., of New York to supply \$5 million worth of radio equipment—the first installment for the microwave system, unofficial sources said. However, before much was accomplished on Peace Indigo, the war broke out with Pakistan in December, 1971.

Washington reacted by placing an embargo on new aid commitments and suspending the licensing of military shipments to India. Peace Indigo was stalled.

Changed Its Mind
After the war, Washington changed its mind again about Peace Indigo and allowed work on it to resume. A new contract between the American firm and New Delhi was concluded in October, 1973.

Eventually, the microwave system will link radar stations from Kashmir to the northeast frontier.

The project, originally expected to be completed next year, is already at least two years behind schedule.

Los Angeles Times

Post Office Workers Strike In Portugal for 100% Raise

LISBON, June 17 (UPI).—Portugal's 25,000 post office workers walked off their jobs today in support of higher pay demands despite a government warning that it would take firm action to maintain normal services.

The strike did not affect automatic telephone and teletraffic. A post office union spokesman said that emergency calls to doctors, hospitals, police and fire stations would be handled by postal employees.

The cabinet met in urgent session today to find a way to end the strike.

The government said that it appealed to the workers' political conscience, to consider the consequences of a strike at this moment, for which they will be held responsible. The government will not fail to take firm action to manage life can continue as normal in the country.

It did not elaborate. The postal union spokesman said that the workers had



Tiny resident of Israeli kibbutz greeting Mrs. Nixon during her visit yesterday.

Nixon Offers Israel Atom Aid for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

President have appeared to be determined to squelch reports of estrangement between them. And each has praised the other in recent days.

Asked whether he had changed his mind about the resignation threat he made in Salzburg, Mr. Kissinger said that he stuck by what he said and that the issue is now before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He would not answer further questions on the subject.

The joint communiqué, after pledging cooperation between Israel and the United States in a variety of fields—and particularly in the effort to negotiate a Middle East peace—urged all nations to discourage guerrilla activities.

Every country has the duty to halt such use of irregular forces or armed hands, including mercenaries, for incursion into the territory of another state, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Rabin said in a reference to Palestine guerrilla activities.

Supply Agreements
Without specifying the extent of new military and economic aid to Israel, the United States agreed to work out long-term military supply agreements to replace the usual one-year agreements. Israel has argued that the one-year agreements make long-range planning impossible.

The two leaders also pledged to set up committees to work on a wide range of bilateral issues. Mr. Rabin thanked Mr. Nixon for his efforts in support of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union and the President promised to continue active support for emigration in all feasible ways, the communiqué said.

Early today, Mr. Nixon drove to Yad Vashem for a ceremony at a memorial commemorating the Jewish heroes and martyrs killed during World War II. At the memorial, the President donned a black felt hat before entering the building. Etched in marble on the floor inside were the names of the sites of Jewish massacres and concentration camps.

Meeting With Begin
Later, Mr. Nixon drove to the Knesset building for a meeting with government leaders. One of those he met was Menachem Begin, leader of the opposition Likud bloc and a critic of the Nixon overtures to the Arab countries.

Talking with newsmen before

Hungarians Join In Flood Battle

BUDAPEST, June 17 (Reuters).—Thousands of Hungarians today were reported to have been drafted to build flood dikes.

The Hungarian MTI news agency said 10,000 persons turned out yesterday for flood-protection work in eastern Hungary.

The flood threat has receded on some rivers near the Romanian border but is still serious in other areas, it said.

Critics' Contentment
His critics contend that Mr. Marcos—who had been required by the Constitution to step down at the end of last year after eight years as president—imposed martial law primarily to keep himself in power and only secondarily to carry out reforms.

These critics—who include Communist insurgents, progressive elements of the Catholic Church and members of the suppressed political opposition—say that his programs to break up the old oligarchies and redistribute income to the poorer people in rural areas have been carefully selective so as not to disturb the fortunes and empires of the President's friends. He denies all such charges and accusations that he has used his office to enhance his own wealth.

The President, interviewed in his office in the Malacanang Palace, described the Philippine system as "a free enterprise society" somewhere between pure capitalism and socialism—where every individual should be allowed to perfect his God-given faculties.

He said that wealth by itself is not a target of his "new society" policies, only wealth that is used "to corrupt and control political power."

"It is that combination of wealth and political power," Mr. Marcos asserted, "which has brought about this objectionable type of rich men. These are the oligarchs that we sought to delibrate. They precluded the rise of the middle class, the small man from equal opportunity and even from exercising freedom of the ballot."

"We will ultimately return to complete individual freedom and

Similar to Proposal Given to Egypt

King Hussein told Mr. Nixon at a state dinner that he wants Israeli withdrawal from the Jordan valley, the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and an end to Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

Mr. Nixon made the same form of response he gave in other Arab nations.

"I wish I could have brought a briefcase full of solutions," he told King Hussein. He said he had not, although he spoke of unspecified "over developments that have reason to give us hope."

"War is not a solution," Mr. Nixon said. "We must try another way. We must try the path of peace."

King Hussein set down his conditions for a permanent Middle East settlement after warning that if the U.S. initiative loses momentum "the days of no peace, no war" will be with us again in a potentially more dangerous and explosive situation."

Nixon Arrives in Amman
AMMAN, June 17 (AP).—Mr. Nixon arrived here today and told King Hussein: "It is only the beginning of the journey for peace."

As in other Arab capitals, Mr. Nixon received from King Hus-

sein a catalogue of conditions for permanent peace between the Arabs and Israelis.

King Hussein told Mr. Nixon at a state dinner that he wants Israeli withdrawal from the Jordan valley, the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and an end to Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

Mr. Nixon made the same form of response he gave in other Arab nations.

"I wish I could have brought a briefcase full of solutions," he told King Hussein. He said he had not, although he spoke of unspecified "over developments that have reason to give us hope."

"War is not a solution," Mr. Nixon said. "We must try another way. We must try the path of peace."

King Hussein set down his conditions for a permanent Middle East settlement after warning that if the U.S. initiative loses momentum "the days of no peace, no war" will be with us again in a potentially more dangerous and explosive situation."

Nixon Arrives in Amman
AMMAN, June 17 (AP).—Mr. Nixon arrived here today and told King Hussein: "It is only the beginning of the journey for peace."

As in other Arab capitals, Mr. Nixon received from King Hus-

sein a catalogue of conditions for permanent peace between the Arabs and Israelis.

King Hussein told Mr. Nixon at a state dinner that he wants Israeli withdrawal from the Jordan valley, the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and an end to Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

Mr. Nixon made the same form of response he gave in other Arab nations.

"I wish I could have brought a briefcase full of solutions," he told King Hussein. He said he had not, although he spoke of unspecified "over developments that have reason to give us hope."

"War is not a solution," Mr. Nixon said. "We must try another way. We must try the path of peace."

King Hussein set down his conditions for a permanent Middle East settlement after warning that if the U.S. initiative loses momentum "the days of no peace, no war" will be with us again in a potentially more dangerous and explosive situation."

Nixon Arrives in Amman
AMMAN, June 17 (AP).—Mr. Nixon arrived here today and told King Hussein: "It is only the beginning of the journey for peace."

As in other Arab capitals, Mr. Nixon received from King Hus-

sein a catalogue of conditions for permanent peace between the Arabs and Israelis.

King Hussein told Mr. Nixon at a state dinner that he wants Israeli withdrawal from the Jordan valley, the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and an end to Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

Mr. Nixon made the same form of response he gave in other Arab nations.

"I wish I could have brought a briefcase full of solutions," he told King Hussein. He said he had not, although he spoke of unspecified "over developments that have reason to give us hope."

"War is not a solution," Mr. Nixon said. "We must try another way. We must try the path of peace."

King Hussein set down his conditions for a permanent Middle East settlement after warning that if the U.S. initiative loses momentum "the days of no peace, no war" will be with us again in a potentially more dangerous and explosive situation."

Nixon Arrives in Amman
AMMAN, June 17 (AP).—Mr. Nixon arrived here today and told King Hussein: "It is only the beginning of the journey for peace."

As in other Arab capitals, Mr. Nixon received from King Hus-

sein a catalogue of conditions for permanent peace between the Arabs and Israelis.

King Hussein told Mr. Nixon at a state dinner that he wants Israeli withdrawal from the Jordan valley, the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and an end to Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

Mr. Nixon made the same form of response he gave in other Arab nations.

"I wish I could have brought a briefcase full of solutions," he told King Hussein. He said he had not, although he spoke of unspecified "over developments that have reason to give us hope."

"War is not a solution," Mr. Nixon said. "We must try another way. We must try the path of peace."

King Hussein set down his conditions for a permanent Middle East settlement after warning that if the U.S. initiative loses momentum "the days of no peace, no war" will be with us again in a potentially more dangerous and explosive situation."

Nixon Arrives in Amman
AMMAN, June 17 (AP).—Mr. Nixon arrived here today and told King Hussein: "It is only the beginning of the journey for peace."

As in other Arab capitals, Mr. Nixon received from King Hus-

sein a catalogue of conditions for permanent peace between the Arabs and Israelis.

King Hussein told Mr. Nixon at a state dinner that he wants Israeli withdrawal from the Jordan valley, the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and an end to Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

Mr. Nixon made the same form of response he gave in other Arab nations.

"I wish I could have brought a briefcase full of solutions," he told King Hussein. He said he had not, although he spoke of unspecified "over developments that have reason to give us hope."

"War is not a solution," Mr. Nixon said. "We must try another way. We must try the path of peace."

King Hussein set down his conditions for a permanent Middle East settlement after warning that if the U.S. initiative loses momentum "the days of no peace, no war" will be with us again in a potentially more dangerous and explosive situation."

Nixon Arrives in Amman
AMMAN, June 17 (AP).—Mr. Nixon arrived here today and told King Hussein: "It is only the beginning of the journey for peace."

As in other Arab capitals, Mr. Nixon received from King Hus-

sein a catalogue of conditions for permanent peace between the Arabs and Israelis.

King Hussein told Mr. Nixon at a state dinner that he wants Israeli withdrawal from the Jordan valley, the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and an end to Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

Mr. Nixon made the same form of response he gave in other Arab nations.

"I wish I could have brought a briefcase full of solutions," he told King Hussein. He said he had not, although he spoke of unspecified "over developments that have reason to give us hope."

"War is not a solution," Mr. Nixon said. "We must try another way. We must try the path of peace."

King Hussein set down his conditions for a permanent Middle East settlement after warning that if the U.S. initiative loses momentum "the days of no peace, no war" will be with us again in a potentially more dangerous and explosive situation."

Nixon Arrives in Amman
AMMAN, June 17 (AP).—Mr. Nixon arrived here today and told King Hussein: "It is only the beginning of the journey for peace."

As in other Arab capitals, Mr. Nixon received from King Hus-

sein a catalogue of conditions for permanent peace between the Arabs and Israelis.

King Hussein told Mr. Nixon at a state dinner that he wants Israeli withdrawal from the Jordan valley, the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and an end to Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

Mr. Nixon made the same form of response he gave in other Arab nations.

"I wish I could have brought a briefcase full of solutions," he told King Hussein. He said he had not, although he spoke of unspecified "over developments that have reason to give us hope."

"War is not a solution," Mr. Nixon said. "We must try another way. We must try the path of peace."

King Hussein set down his conditions for a permanent Middle East settlement after warning that if the U.S. initiative loses momentum "the days of no peace, no war" will be with us again in a potentially more dangerous and explosive situation."

Nixon Arrives in Amman
AMMAN, June 17 (AP).—Mr. Nixon arrived here today and told King Hussein: "It is only the beginning of the journey for peace."

As in other Arab capitals, Mr. Nixon received from King Hus-

sein a catalogue of conditions for permanent peace between the Arabs and Israelis.

King Hussein told Mr. Nixon at a state dinner that he wants Israeli withdrawal from the Jordan valley, the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and an end to Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

Mr. Nixon made the same form of response he gave in other Arab nations.

"I wish I could have brought a briefcase full of solutions," he told King Hussein. He said he had not, although he spoke of unspecified "over developments that have reason to give us hope."

"War is not a solution," Mr. Nixon said. "We must try another way. We must try the path of peace."

King Hussein set down his conditions for a permanent Middle East settlement after warning that if the U.S. initiative loses momentum "the days of no peace, no war" will be with us again in a potentially more dangerous and explosive situation."

Nixon Arrives in Amman
AMMAN, June 17 (AP).—Mr. Nixon arrived here today and told King Hussein: "It is only the beginning of the journey for peace."

As in other Arab capitals, Mr. Nixon received from King Hus-

sein a catalogue of conditions for permanent peace between the Arabs and Israelis.

King Hussein told Mr. Nixon at a state dinner that he wants Israeli withdrawal from the Jordan valley, the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and an end to Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

Mr. Nixon made the same form of response he gave in other Arab nations.

"I wish I could have brought a briefcase full of solutions," he told King Hussein. He said he had not, although he spoke of unspecified "over developments that have reason to give us hope."

"War is not a solution," Mr. Nixon said. "We must try another way. We must try the path of peace."

King Hussein set down his conditions for a permanent Middle East settlement after warning that if the U.S. initiative loses momentum "the days of no peace, no war" will be with us again in a potentially more dangerous and explosive situation."

Nixon Arrives in Amman
AMMAN, June 17 (AP).—Mr. Nixon arrived here today and told King Hussein: "It is only the beginning of the journey for peace."

As in other Arab capitals, Mr. Nixon received from King Hus-

sein a catalogue of conditions for permanent peace between the Arabs and Israelis.

King Hussein told Mr. Nixon at a state dinner that he wants Israeli withdrawal from the Jordan valley, the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and an end to Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

Mr. Nixon made the same form of response he gave in other Arab nations.

"I wish I could have brought a briefcase full of solutions," he told King Hussein. He said he had not, although he spoke of unspecified "over developments that have reason to give us hope."

"War is not a solution," Mr. Nixon said. "We must try another way. We must try the path of peace."

King Hussein set down his conditions for a permanent Middle East settlement after warning that if the U.S. initiative loses momentum "the days of no peace, no war" will be with us again in a potentially more dangerous and explosive situation."

Nixon Arrives in Amman
AMMAN, June 17 (AP).—Mr. Nixon arrived here today and told King Hussein: "It is only the beginning of the journey for peace."

As in other Arab capitals, Mr. Nixon received from King Hus-

sein a catalogue of conditions for permanent peace between the Arabs and Israelis.

King Hussein told Mr. Nixon at a state dinner that he wants Israeli withdrawal from the Jordan valley, the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and an end to Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

Mr. Nixon made the same form of response he gave in other Arab nations.

"I wish I could have brought a briefcase full of solutions," he told King Hussein. He said he had not, although he spoke of unspecified "over developments that have reason to give us hope."

"War is not a solution," Mr. Nixon said. "We must try another way. We must try the path of peace."

King Hussein set down his conditions for a permanent Middle East settlement after warning that if the U.S. initiative loses momentum "the days of no peace, no war" will be with us again in a potentially more dangerous and explosive situation."

Nixon Arrives in Amman
AMMAN, June 17 (AP).—Mr. Nixon arrived here today and told King Hussein: "It is only the beginning of the journey for peace."

As in other Arab capitals, Mr. Nixon received from King Hus-

sein a catalogue of conditions for permanent peace between the Arabs and Israelis.

King Hussein told Mr. Nixon at a state dinner that he wants Israeli withdrawal from the Jordan valley, the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and an end to Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

Mr. Nixon made the same form of response he gave in other Arab nations.

"I wish I could have brought a briefcase full of solutions," he told King Hussein. He said he had not, although he spoke of unspecified "over developments that have reason to give us hope."

"War is not a solution," Mr. Nixon said. "We must try another way. We must try the path of peace."

King Hussein set down his conditions for a permanent Middle East settlement after warning that if the U.S. initiative loses momentum "the days of no peace, no war" will be with us again in a potentially more dangerous and explosive situation."

Kalmbach Gets 6 to 18 Months

Former Nixon Lawyer Sentenced

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—Herbert Kalmbach, once President Nixon's family lawyer and a forger of Nixon's signature, was sentenced today to at least six months in prison for violations of federal election laws.

U.S. District Judge John Sirica sentenced Kalmbach to not less than six months and not more than 18 months and fined him \$10,000 for having failed to publish White House figures controlled by a 1970 campaign finance committee for which he was reporting officer.

The maximum possible sentence for the felony charge was two years in prison plus the fine. Kalmbach was sentenced to the second anniversary of the Watergate break-in to serve concurrent six-month term for a promising five-year sentence to a prison term for a campaign contribution of \$100,000. The sum on that charge was year in prison, plus a \$10,000 fine.

Kalmbach's attorney, James O'Connor, made a fruitless appeal of the sentence. He said his clients' "very distinguished" lawyer in law.

O'Connor said that Kalmbach had broken the law as the chief of the White House legal staff when they told him that some of his activities on their part were unlawful.



Herbert Kalmbach

Judge Sirica allowed Kalmbach two weeks to put his affairs in order before beginning his term. Kalmbach pleaded guilty Feb. 25 to charges related to financing of the 1970 Republican congressional elections.

In exchange for the guilty plea and his willingness to testify against others in the Watergate scandal, the government agreed not to prosecute him in connection with the Watergate cover-up or in other political contribution cases.

On the day he entered his plea, Kalmbach, 52, of Newport Beach, Calif., resigned from a prosperous law firm he had helped found. His name had surfaced fairly

early in the Watergate cover-up probe, but he avoided public comment until testifying before the Senate Watergate committee last July 18 that in 1972 he had raised \$250,000 which ultimately went to defendants in the first trial for the break-in at Democratic headquarters in the Watergate building complex. He denied having known that the money was intended to keep them silent about superior activities in the Watergate affair.

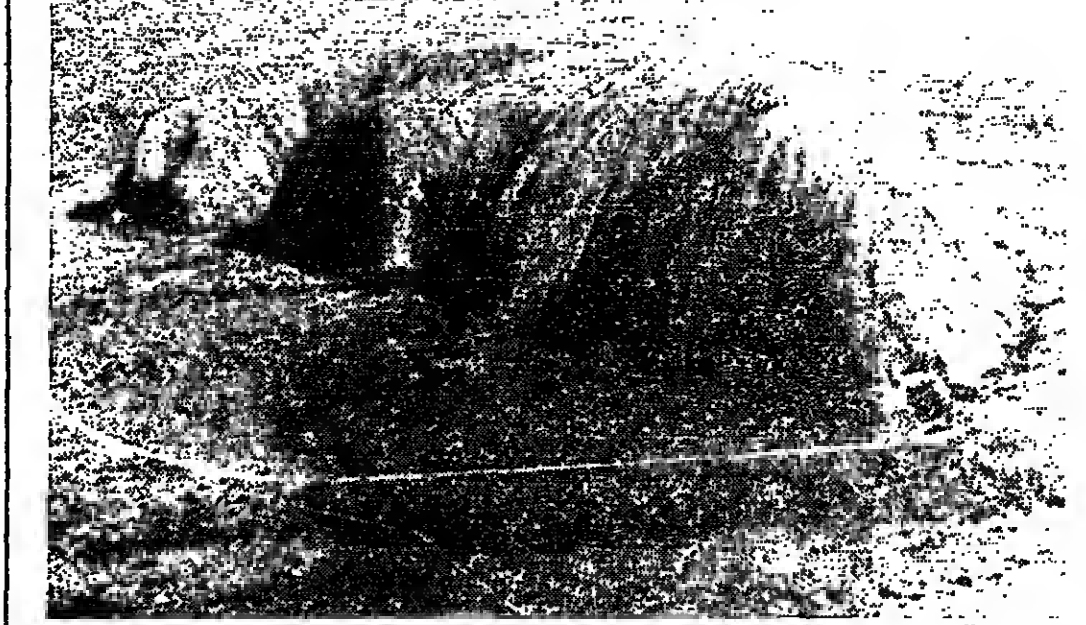
Kalmbach told the Senate panel: "The fact that I had been directed to undertake these actions by the Mr. 2 and Mr. 3 men on the White House staff [John Ehrlichman and John Dean 3d] made it absolutely incomprehensible to me that my actions in this regard could have been regarded in any way as improper or unethical."

But he acknowledged that the money was handled in a bizarre, clandestine manner, with exchanges set up through the use of pseudonyms, pay telephones and "drops."

Kalmbach first met Mr. Nixon in 1964 through a college classmate, former presidential assistant, Robert Finch. Mr. Nixon chose Kalmbach as deputy finance chairman for his 1968 presidential election, a post he held again in 1972. He reportedly raised \$15 million during the two campaigns.

In Los Angeles, a county judge today set Aug. 15 for the trial of the perjury case against former presidential aide Ehrlichman. Mr. Ehrlichman is charged with lying when he testified that he had no advance knowledge of the 1971 break-in at the office of Dr. Ellis Fielding, who was Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Mr. Ehrlichman and three others face trial in Washington June 26 on charges of conspiring to violate the civil rights of Dr. Fielding.



THE WORLD'S LARGEST ROCK—Situated in the middle of Australia, Ayers Rock, a red granite monolith, is one of the mysteries of the world. Standing 1,200 feet high and 4.6 miles in perimeter, it can be seen from a distance of 150 miles. Some scientists think it is a meteor that fell 250 million years ago.

Disaster Feared in November Elections

GOP Reels From Defeats, Low Turnouts

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—In Minnesota the Republican party is trying to find itself a new name. In California, voter turnout has fallen so low that one pollster foresees a disaster ahead for the GOP. In Michigan the filing for Republican precinct delegates has reached a record low.

These are not isolated examples. Throughout the country, after 31 state primaries and half a dozen congressional special elections, the Republican party is reeling from a succession of upsets, declining registration and some of its lowest voter turnouts.

Not since 1964, when the GOP presidential nominee, Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., carried a regiment of Republican officeholders down with him to defeat, have party professionals been so apprehensive about the future of their party.

Stunned in Michigan

In Michigan, where Republicans were stunned by two special election defeats earlier this spring, a prominent GOP official pointed to the reduced precinct filings and predicted: "We're going to be in absolutely serious trouble in November if something doesn't happen in Washington."

In Iowa, where Republicans traditionally outvote Democrats 3 to 1 in primary elections, Democrats turned out in record numbers June 4 and outvoted the GOP by 1,500 votes.

"It would appear that Iowa has become a Democratic state," said Melvin Symphor, the Republican secretary of state and elections commissioner.

And in California, where Republicans have been able to win statewide elections because they usually vote in disproportionate numbers to the majority Democratic party, participation in the June 4 primary was off by 19 percentage points when compared with primaries in 1962 and 1966.

"If the election day turnout is proportionate, it's all over for the Republicans," pollster Mervin Field said. "It's a disaster."

Mr. Field, whose pre-election findings in the California primary closely coincided with the results, believes that there is "some evidence that Republicans won't resume their normal voting behavior—they're frustrated, disheartened, shaken up. Apathy is not the right word for it. It's more active frustration."

Nationally, the Republican party is now at its lowest statistical ebb since the grim year of 1964. The GOP is down to 187 House members, 42 senators and 18 governors, and it is facing an off-year election when the political parties even of popular presidents usually lose congressional seats.

No Coattails in 72

At the beginning of the year, Republican strategists, including National GOP chairman George Bush, were hopeful of minimizing these losses. Their hope was based partly on the poor GOP congressional showing in 1972, when President Nixon carried almost no marginal Republican congressmen to victory in his landslide defeat of Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D.

The theory at the time, one shared by some political scientists and pollsters, was that Republicans might escape the normal midterm losses because they lacked the marginal House seats usually carried in on presidential coattails.

But even normally safe congressional districts abruptly became marginal in the six 1974 special elections, all of them for seats vacated by Republican congressmen. Democrats won two seats in Michigan and one each in Pennsylvania, Ohio and California, where the GOP also salvaged its only victory.

"Those damn specials were

bad," Mr. Bush said. "We lost races we should have won."

But if the specials were bad, the primary elections were in some respects worse. While less dramatic in their impact than the special election losses, the primaries revealed that significant numbers of Republican voters no longer were participating in the political process.

"The turnout is a bad sign," said a veteran Republican pollster, Robert Teeter. "It was not a problem in the special elections where Republicans turned out and then voted against us."

Cross-Over Votes

Republicans had no opportunity to cast direct protest votes in the primaries, according to a theory shared by some GOP politicians, so they either crossed over to vote for Democrats, in states where that was possible, or stayed home when it was not.

An example of a cross-over state is Ohio, where Republican participation in the May 7 primary plummeted to 65,617 from 970,096 four years ago. But participation in the Democratic primary increased by 177,000 votes, and state election officials attributed a substantial portion of this to GOP voters who cast ballots for the Democratic Senate nominee, John Glenn.

In the May 23 Oregon primary, the percentage of Republi-

Ex-GOP Official Gets Jail Term Over Vote Funds

NEWARK, N.J., June 12 (AP).—Former New Jersey Republican chairman Nelson Gross has been sentenced to two years in prison for instructing a campaign contributor to lie about an illegal funding scheme for GOP candidates in 1969 and 1970.

Gross, 42, was the Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate from New Jersey in 1970 and was appointed by President Nixon in 1971 as a special assistant secretary of state for international drug control.

Gross, who remained free on \$5,000 bail pending appeal, was also fined \$10,000 by U.S. District Judge Lawrence Whipple.

Southern Church Chooses Black

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 12 (UPI).—Delegates to the 114th annual general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church overwhelmingly elected the Rev. Lawrence Bottoms of Atlanta yesterday as its first black moderator.

Mr. Bottoms, pastor of Oakhurst Presbyterian Church in the Atlanta suburb of Decatur, succeeded the Rev. E.P. Krieger in the highest elective office of the 900,000-member church.

Mr. Bottoms received 234 of the 408 votes cast, with the remainder split between two candidates.

A proposed merger of the church's two branches, which split off at the time of the Civil War, was on the agenda of both the Southern church and the United Presbyterian Church, which is meeting concurrently.

SAINT LAURENT

rive gauche

pour hommes

12, place Saint-Sulpice - Paris 6

Schlesinger Says MIRV Pact Is Possible on Nixon Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

hand with the public in respect to allegations about playing "improvement politics" with a new arms pact.

Earlier this year, the administration hoped to cap the Moscow summit with a comprehensive agreement limiting offensive nuclear weapons to replace the interim agreement signed in May, 1972.

Mr. Schlesinger today added his voice to other officials who have acknowledged that there was little chance for that at this point.

"On the other hand," he said, "there are areas in which concrete steps can be taken and progress may be made," which could "contribute to maintenance of improved relations with the Soviets and thus be helpful."

Aside from the possibility of some agreement on MIRV, Mr. Schlesinger confirmed that "there is some considerable likelihood" that a partial ban on underground nuclear tests could be part of the "package" of agreements to come out of the Moscow meeting. He also mentioned new anti-ballistic-missile agreements—apparently a reference to a possible deal limiting both superpowers to a single ABM site rather than the two allowed in the May, 1973, accords.

Although a partial ban on underground tests is widely regarded as having only limited effect on the arms race, Mr. Schlesinger argued that, in the "political sense," such an agreement was worthwhile.

The MIRV question, however, is the major issue. Mr. Schlesinger said the United States would have to have a way to verify that any agreed limits on MIRV-type missiles, which can send a number of individual warheads to separate targets, were being adhered to. The defense chief added that he thought such methods could be developed.

The United States now has a big lead in deployment of MIRV-carrying missiles. But the Russians were allowed a numerical advantage in the number of individual missile launchers in the initial four-year deal and now are testing four new MIRV-carrying missiles as potential replacements. This could eventually give the Russians an edge and critics of some of the new U.S. proposals being considered contend that they would allow the Russians to many MIRV missiles that the momentum of the arms race would not be broken.

The Russians are also pressing for an extension of the interim agreement beyond its five-year term, as part of a MIRV deal, which would allow them to retain their numerical advantage in missiles at least for a while longer. Some U.S. officials and influential senators oppose this, but Mr. Schlesinger said the question depends very much on what goes along with the extension in terms of Soviet concessions.

"I would think an extension would only be desirable in terms of achieving a recognizable degree of constraint with regard to the deployment, and the pace of deployment" of all the new Russian missiles now being flight-tested, he said.

"Technically," Mr. Schlesinger went on, "it is feasible to work out a formula which has some appropriate level of verifiability to it. But the critical question is whether such a limit would in fact be negotiable" to both sides "and politically feasible."

Mr. Schlesinger said the Russians are already modifying some of their silos to handle the new replacement missiles and that "if they (the Russians) are going to be restrained in deploying only limited numbers of their new and large weapons, they are going to have to be persuaded."

The defense chief said he was not in agreement with a statement made Friday by his former top representative to the arms talks, Paul Nitze, Mr. Nitze, in resigning, suggested that Watergate-related events had weakened the administration's ability to negotiate sound agreements.

Mr. Schlesinger said such conclusions were premature and said it remained to be seen what, if anything, comes out of the summit meetings and that judgments should be withheld until the results are disclosed.

Mr. Schlesinger also disputed the view that there has not been enough time to properly prepare for the summit meeting. But he acknowledged that the heavy White House involvement in the Middle East in recent months had produced less time than "we might prefer" to help resolve internal differences over SALT and review the proposals.

VAN MOPPE'S DIAMONDS.

A tradition since 1828. With a world-wide reputation for quality and reliability.

SO WHILE IN HOLLAND MAKE IT A POINT TO MEET THE VAN MOPPE'S

world's largest diamond polishing factory

FREE FOR VISITORS

Also: Tax Free Diamond Jewelry

A. van MOPPE & SON
2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT
AMSTERDAM

PARIS LEADING TAX-FREE SHOPPING CENTER

MICHEL SWISS

16 Rue de la Paix - Paris-2e
Phone: 073-60-36

ALL PERFUMES, BAGS, SCARVES AND NOVELTY GIFTS

Mail order service. Wrapped and delivered to you anywhere in the world

MAXIMUM DISCOUNT

Tonight...

EAT, DRINK AND BEAM MERRY

JIM BEAM

The world's finest Bourbon since 1795

50 PROOF KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKY DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY THE JAMES BEAM DISTILLING CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO, KENTUCKY

Van Cleef & Arpels designed this watch

Piaget manufactured it

One of the many exclusivities of "La Boutique des Heures."

La Boutique des Heures.

Van Cleef & Arpels

Place Vendôme, Paris. Tel. 01-27-70-00

enators on Watergate Unit Report Boom in Speech Fees

WASHINGTON, June 12 (NYT).—In less than a month, the Senate Watergate committee has reaped a boom in its income from after-dinner speaking circuits.

All of 1972, Sen. Howard Baker Jr., of Tennessee, the committee's ranking Republican, made one speech for a fee—\$2,500. Sen. Baker, who came to prominence during the televised Watergate hearings last summer, made 22 such speeches in 1973 and earned \$34,350.

Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D-N.C., chairman of the committee, increased his speech earnings from \$50 in 1972 to \$27,900 last year. Other prominent members of the committee also prospered, although not so well. Sen. Herman Frank, D-Ga., increased his fee earnings to \$18,135 from \$1,750 in 1972.

Sen. Joseph Montoya, D-N.M., earned the least, \$2,700, but that was still more than double his 1972 total of \$1,125.

Not a Bad Year

And 1973 was not a bad year for the rest of the Senate either. Total supplemental income on honorariums increased from 1972 total of \$600,000 to just over \$1 million.

The Senate rules, which require statements listing such income to be filed every May, ask only for over \$300 and do not require a listing of expenses that may be paid for by the organization addressed by a senator.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Ill., earned the most money outside speaking engagements. The former Vice-President's fee was \$65,650 for the 43 speeches he made last year to audiences ranging from union members to the National Association of Retail Druggists.

According to a spokesman, the senator used up to \$15,000 of the money to pay for office expenses of \$4,000 to \$7,000 to carry.

Court Upholds Custody Order Against Calley

NEW ORLEANS, June 12 (AP).—A federal appeals court refused today to allow former Army Lt. William Calley Jr. to remain free while his lawyers press for reconsideration of an order returning him to military custody.

Calley's lawyer had asked today that all 15 judges of the court, the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, reconsider either be allowed remain free or bail.

A three-judge panel refused to view its order last Thursday turning him to custody and refused to postpone execution of its order while Calley's lawyer makes the appeal.

However, all 15 judges of the court may still agree to consider the ruling of the three-judge panel. Calley's lawyer, Houston attorney John W. Walters, had asked for a rehearing by the three judges or, failing that, review by the entire 15-member panel.

Calley has been free for three months while his attorneys appeal through civilian courts his military conviction for murdering two Vietnamese villagers at My Lai in March, 1968.

Saxbe Reveals Justice Dept. Probe Of Hoover's Counterspy Methods

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—Attorney General William French Saxbe said today that he has assigned a Justice Department committee to look into FBI counterintelligence practices "that were just not right."

"I expect to take it before Congress and to tell Congress exactly what happened," Mr. Saxbe said yesterday in disclosing the investigation of the program approved by the late director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover.

Without specifying incidents, Mr. Saxbe said the operation "meant that (Mr. Hoover) was taking active measures to stop the violence on campus and the racist activities and what he considered Communist activities."

Asked if the operation involved improper conduct, the attorney general replied, "I'm afraid so."

Interviewed on the NBC radio program "Speaking Freely," Mr. Saxbe criticized Mr. Hoover's one-man control of the FBI. Mr. Saxbe said that Mr. Hoover was actually patronizing to presidents. He added that the "attorneys general had little or no influence and sometimes not even contact."

And it was kind of spooky sometimes, because what he had, and this was rather ominous, but he was a dedicated man, and even with his idiosyncracies, he built up a fine department."

Ex-Gov. Kerner Loses Appeal On His Conviction for Bribery

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—The Supreme Court today refused to review the bribery conviction of former Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner Jr. and his argument that he could not be indicted while holding office as a federal judge.

The court declined without comment to interfere with the decision of the U.S. Circuit Court in Chicago upholding the convictions of Kerner and Theodore Isaac, a long-time Kerner associate and former Illinois director of revenue. Kerner and Isaac had appealed their convictions by the lower court.

In other action today, the Supreme Court:

- Ruled, in a case from Montgomery, Ala., that private, racially segregated schools may not be permitted exclusive use of public recreational facilities. However, the court declined to rule also that cities may not permit segregated schools to use such facilities in common with public schools.

- Upheld a California law barring the payment of disability benefits to women who must miss work because of normal pregnancies.

- Ruled that indigents are not entitled to free legal counsel in the appeal of criminal convictions to the highest state and federal courts.

- Sent back to a U.S. District Court a controversy over a Tennessee law requiring that textbooks which deal with theories of evolution give equal emphasis to Biblical accounts of creation.

- Affirmed a lower-court decision invalidating a New Jersey law providing reimbursement to parents of children in private schools for purchase of secular textbooks and supplies.

Kerner argued in his appeal that the Constitution prohibits the indictment and trial of a federal judge before his removal from office by impeachment.

"Prosecution of a federal judge operates to remove him from the

Ex-Gov. Kerner Loses Appeal On His Conviction for Bribery

bench in all ways but in name only, is an unwarranted incursion by the executive of judicial independence and violates the intention of the framers [of the Constitution] to immunize the judiciary from interference by other branches," Kerner's attorneys argued.

Government attorneys argued that there is no constitutional bar to the criminal prosecution of a federal judge and "no merit to the suggestion that conviction of a crime is constitutionally equivalent to removal from office."

Kerner and Isaac were found guilty of conspiracy, bribery, mail fraud, tax evasion and filing false tax returns. Kerner was also convicted of perjury before a grand jury and making false statements to agents of the Internal Revenue Service.

Kerner and Isaac were each sentenced to three years in prison and fined \$50,000. The sentences were delayed pending the outcome of their appeals.

At the trial, the government charged that Kerner and Isaac had received racketeer stock at reduced prices as an incentive to insure favorable racing dates and other beneficial treatment.

Served 2 Terms

Kerner, a Democrat, was named a federal appeals judge in 1968 after serving two terms as governor. He was indicted in 1971 and convicted last year. He then took voluntary leave from the U.S. Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

Kerner, 55, was not immediately available for comment today.

A prosecutor in the case said today that the next step is for Kerner's lawyers to decide whether they will ask the Supreme Court for a rehearing on its decision. They have 10 days in which to make such a request, he said.

Another prosecutor said that, if today's Supreme Court decision stands, Kerner will have to resign or face impeachment.

8 Convenient Holiday Inns in France.

Avignon. Lille-Lesquin. Tignes-Val D'Isère. Monte Carlo. Toulouse. Lille-Marcq. Lyon. Opening soon: Strasbourg. Over 50 European Holiday Inns in all.

For free, fast reservations through our Holidays® Reservation System call your travel agent, or the nearest Holiday Inn or Holiday Inn Reservation Office.

Brussels Tel: 20.48.24 London Tel: 01.930.0922 Paris Tel: 267.41.08 Frankfurt Tel: 29.1274 Johannesburg Tel: 21.20.11 Zürich Tel: 70.00.46

Holiday Inn. The most accommodating people in the world.

Mr. Nixon's Two Worlds

An air of unreality hung over the affairs of President Nixon last week as he appeared to live in two totally separate worlds. Abroad, he was engaged in a triumphant journey through the Middle East; at home, his lawyers returned to a position of intransigence in efforts to frustrate the impeachment inquiry.

Nixon is fully entitled to the cheers of the throngs who hailed the American initiative in breaking the deadly impasse between Arab and Israeli armies. The presidential tour, moreover, may well be of symbolic value in showing this country's readiness to assist both sides to proceed beyond the disengagement negotiations so brilliantly conducted by Secretary of State Kissinger.

But even a triumphant foreign mission cannot obscure Nixon's problems and responsibilities at home. The President's case rests not with Cairo's multitudes, but with the Constitution and people of the United States.

On that embattled front, the President's lawyers last week were busily engaged in weaving a web of obfuscation and confusion. In declining to furnish any of the additional materials sought by the House Judiciary Committee, Nixon once again fell back on his unilateral claim of executive privilege. He again insisted that the executive remain "the final arbiter" of demands on confidentiality. He again maintained that the materials he had "voluntarily" submitted to the committee "give the full story of Watergate insofar as it relates to presidential knowledge and presidential actions."

The President's admonitions about the separation of powers ignore the obvious—the power of impeachment makes Congress temporarily supreme. To interpret the Constitution in any other fashion would henceforth render impeachment an exercise without teeth or meaning.

The President's insistence that it is up to

him alone to determine the committee's needs in the inquiry into his actions is part and parcel of his persistent attempt to make himself the judge, not only of what constitutes the necessary evidence but even of the nature of the case.

Nixon's reference to "the full story of Watergate" in the letter to the committee chairman, Peter Rodino, was echoed when James St. Clair, his chief defense lawyer, challenged Judge John Sirica's ruling that would give to the grand jury a portion of a tape relevant to alleged abuses of the Internal Revenue Service. The President, said St. Clair, "respectfully disagrees" that the tape "relates in any way to Watergate."

At this stage in the affairs of Richard Nixon, only the President and his lawyers could seriously suggest that the case against him must be limited to the Watergate break-in. The question whether Nixon allowed the IRS to be abused is as pertinent as the question of his role in the Watergate cover-up.

In the end, all the maneuverings are shopworn reruns of what the transcripts of the presidential tapes called containment and stonewalling. Rodino, in response to the President's letter of noncompliance, commented correctly that "the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment." On the Republican side, Robert McClory of Illinois concurred that "the doctrine of separate powers has to yield to our inquiry."

The Nixon-St. Clair counteroffensive is a desperate last-ditch defense that is destined to crumble. Its aim is nothing less than to make the presidency an impenetrable fortress. Such a doctrine would establish the White House as a supergovernment above the Constitution and the laws. The need to refute it transcends Watergate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Nuclear Power for Cairo

The nuclear accord between President's Nixon and Sadat symbolizes the change that has occurred in the Mideast. A relationship of confidence and cooperation with both sides in the Israel-Arab dispute has been opened up by Secretary of State Kissinger's extraordinary negotiations.

How durable this hopeful situation will be is still a question. The uneasy armistice in the Mideast war is a long way from the full peace settlement that is needed. Desert sands can shift quickly. But nothing is more important at this stage than to consolidate the new relationships through gestures of confidence.

It is in this sense that Mr. Nixon's decision to grant Egypt's request for peaceful nuclear assistance under international safeguards—and, evidently, to offer similar terms in Israel—must be understood. It recalls President Eisenhower's offer of huge nuclear desalinization and power plants to the Mideast rivals, in a development plan prepared by the late Lewis Strauss, then chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The current offer to Egypt, which will require negotiation of detailed agreements and an opportunity for congressional hearings and disapproval, is on a much smaller scale. But it will provide Egypt with its first nuclear power reactors at a time when rising energy costs have made installations of this 600 megawatt size commercially competitive. While the electric power undoubtedly will be useful for Egypt's new economic development program, Israel's access to similar installations will provide the additional benefit of an energy source that is not dependent on Mideast oil.

The United States in years past has entered into safeguarded agreements for peaceful nuclear assistance with about 35 countries without any indication of evasion. India's recent not-so-peaceful nuclear explosion, which has caused much concern, was made possible by a Canadian-built reactor that was not subject to international safeguards against plutonium diversion. Moreover, Egypt evidently has agreed to renounce "peaceful" nuclear explosions as well as other military uses of American nuclear aid. Nevertheless, it is essential for full confidence in this country that congressional hearings be held, as the chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has already promised.

Answers will be needed to a number of questions. What assurances would the United States have against denunciation of the agreements, once the nuclear power plant is operating and Egypt has acquired enough nuclear know-how to contemplate making a bomb? No one can predict the state of peace in the Mideast a decade from now or what government will be in power in Cairo.

So far, Egypt has acquired only a small research reactor from the Soviet Union that has virtually no plutonium capability. For the United States to withhold power reactors, now that Cairo has decided to move in this direction, would not prevent Egypt from getting them from other sources. U.S. aid offers the most effective safeguard against plutonium diversion to nuclear arms.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Souring of the Sugar Act

After 40 years of abetting gross political and economic manipulations in the name of the American sugar grower, the House unexpectedly but wisely has voted down an extension of the artificial price sweetener known as the Sugar Act. For a host of reasons, liberals and conservatives alike said no to another five years of subsidies and quotas that have amounted to almost total federal control over a commodity and that have served as a warped tool of U.S. foreign policy. While the act is not dead yet, the House vote is strong evidence that consumer groups, sugar refiners, export-import firms and industrial sugar users would welcome its demise.

The time is ripe. World sugar is now scarce and demand is growing faster than the capability of nations to answer it. Though the world price currently exceeds the U.S. price slightly—an argument used by sugar bill proponents to point up a need for domestic stabilization to help the consumers—there is reason enough to believe that an open marketplace could stabilize on its own both here and abroad, since both markets would be competing for the same sugar.

Moreover, as Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., noted, only three times since 1948 has the world price exceeded the U.S. price, and then only by 4 to 8 percent. At least 15 times in the last 25 years the U.S. price has exceeded the world price. Though these statistics on the past do not guarantee a similar pattern in the future, neither is there compelling data to support controls inducing U.S. growers to stay out of business while prices remain high.

This year, the House Agriculture Committee rightly anticipated increased opposition to the measure and had modified its extension proposal by reducing government payments to producers and placing a \$9.00 ceiling on total subsidies to any single farm. But not only did a coalition of consumer groups fight the bill, an organization representing soft-drink, candy and food manufacturers—who buy about 75 percent of the country's sugar—joined against the legislation. Responsible members of the House responded well and taxpayers can only hope now that the Sugar Act will not be renewed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

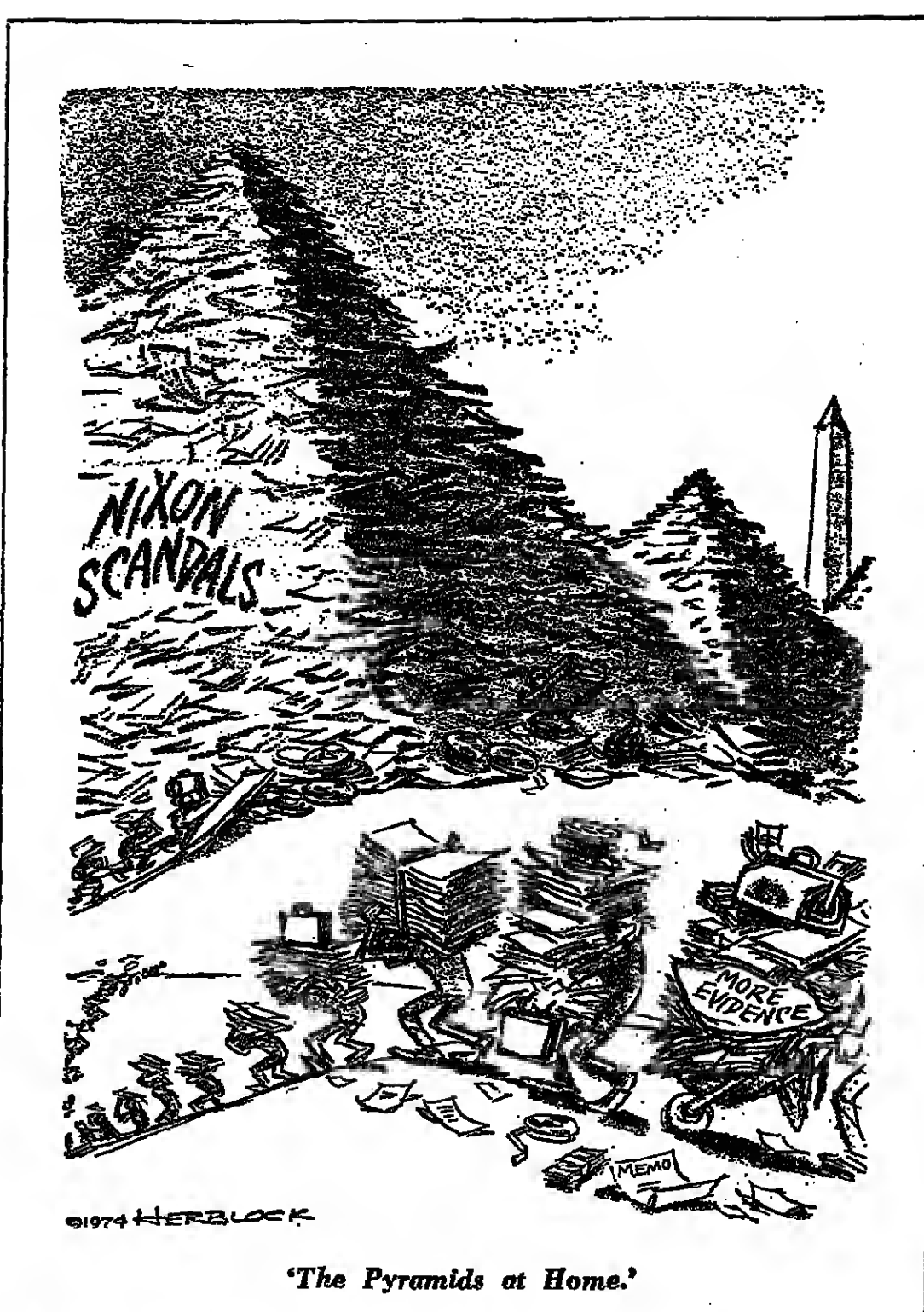
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 18, 1899
LONDON—While the exact date of the publication of the first number of *Lady Randolph Churchill's* "Anglo-Saxon Quarterly" has not been fixed yet, John Lane, the publisher, was able today to give to a *Herald* correspondent a list of contributors to the number. They will include: a poem by A.C. Swinburne, essays by Lord Rosebury and Whitelaw Reid and stories by Henry James and Gilbert Parker.

Fifty Years Ago

June 18, 1924
BERLIN—Benjamin Cigni, the Italian tenor, who succeeded Caruso at the Metropolitan Opera, sang his last note at the house of a Berlin audience yesterday. He drew here last night. Cigni was heard as Rodolfo in "La Bohème." He was an extremely brilliant voice, combining strength and delicacy. He is considered one of the greatest vocalists of his time.



'The Pyramids at Home.'

Proper Tending of Fourth Estate

By Lester Markel

NEW YORK—More and more there is news about news. The government blasts the press, charging that it is slanted and irresponsible; the press blasts the government, accusing it of violating the First Amendment; lawyers' tactics and politicians' ploys are daily front-page fare—America is pockmarked with credibility gaps.

At a time of the blackest headlines, as at present, the reader-listener is aroused to an interest in the news. But at other times he is likely to dismiss it. "This is remote stuff," it doesn't concern me," he is wrong, seriously wrong. Effective democracy depends on sound public opinion, and sound opinion in turn depends on two essential ingredients: good information and the voters' use of that information.

Yet, generally the ingredients are missing: information is inadequate and the public lethargic or skeptical. A recent poll is revealing: those Americans interviewed were asked: "Can you recall offhand where the right of the free press in this country comes from? That is, on what is it based?"

No Opinion

Forty-five percent said the Constitution, 3 percent the Declaration of Independence, and 52 percent gave other sources, or had no opinion. The pollsters then asked whether respondents agreed that "newspapers are not careful about getting their facts straight." Only 26 percent agreed (although 41 percent partly agreed), and only 9 percent disagreed.

Editors go through a cycle: lethargy, excitement, lethargy. Recently, sensitized by the credibility crisis, they have made feeble attempts at self-examination; they have been trying new approaches. Not so long ago there were fireworks about "the new journalism"—that is, the application of fiction techniques to fact. But soon "the new journalism" was revealed to be neither new nor journalism and, except for the name, it was assigned to limbo. Then came "advocacy journalism," in which the reporter indicated clearly where his sympathies lay but it was soon discovered to be a formula for dispensing opinion or gossip by hearsay. So it, too, was consigned to the ashcan.

Now comes another trend

strongly, "investigative reporting." There is nothing new about this kind of reportage, which is a combination of crusading and sleuthing. In the raucous days of the mid-nineteenth century it made up most of Page 1 and in its rougher forms it was known as muckraking.

The "Watergates" Then came the Nixonian double-crossword puzzle and the brilliant job done by *The Washington Post* in opening wide the "Watergates." And the flood was on. Newspapers throughout the land set up "investigative squads" sought out reporters who were analogues of Sherlock Holmes, Edgar Allan Poe and Plutarch and hailed them as the supermen of the Fourth Estate.

The *Washington Post's* coverage was not investigative reporting in the real sense because the original facts were dug up by others. But, nevertheless, *The Post* did a prize-winning job of follow-up. Another reason editors and publishers turned to this kind of reporting so eagerly was that they felt it was a vindication of the press in the face of the various attacks upon it, especially by an administration that was now on a super-hot muddle. But these are not the main issues, which are these: Without detracting from the value of "investigative reporting," the movement carries within it a potential hazard and a clear moral.

The hazard arises out of the editors' love for scoops, even though the readers' interest in them may be scant. Hence, the breathless pursuit of exclusive stories may result in heavy overplay, pieces that run to unparaphrasable lengths, thus using up news space that is required to do an adequate job of covering other more important news.

And the moral? It is implied in this question: If this is "investigative reporting," what is other reporting? "Noninvestigative reporting." Obviously not. All good reporting is investigative. If "investigative reporting" is put in a special category and unique to a special staff, the technique that makes for a real newspaper is likely to be devastated.

Tracks the Story

The real reporter tracks the story down with all the detail he can discover; he especially provides the reason for the hap-

pening and he writes so that it is fully understandable. Inquiry, imagination, ingenuity, clarity—these are the tools with which a good story is fashioned. This applies to all news, not only to the newly discovered "investigative" variety.

Now that the editors have discovered the value of this kind of digging, the hope is that they will apply the same kind of intensity and thoroughness to all stories, especially to the news of increasing complexity. Only if ingenious reporting and imaginative editing, with full regard for interpretation, are applied much more freely will the press make the contribution to a sound public opinion that is its very reason for being.

There was no picture of Lincoln or an American flag, or Mrs. Kissinger, just a flat denial that he had concealed anything from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and a hoarse disavowal that, on returning from six weeks in the Mideast, his meeting with the press should have been taken over by the questioning of a reporter who wanted to know about who had drawn up which list of bugbies in 1968. It was as if Sir Francis Drake, returning from sinking the Spanish armada, had been asked at a press conference whether he had submitted the sails on his galleon to competitive bidding.

But of course the most relentless of Mr. Nixon's critics are not going to blame the most relentless of Mr. Nixon's critics for this unseemly interruption in taste and direction. They will blame Mr. Nixon, and the whole Watergate business. It is, they say, a miasma, and no one associated in any way with Mr. Nixon can crawl out from under its shadow. That is true, but the reasoning is also circular: There are too many skilled hands at work maintaining the miasma in shape, and moving it like a huge umbrella over any agent of Mr. Nixon, or for that matter deed of Mr. Nixon. Perhaps there is sufficient cause for the obsession—even as it is true, to quote somebody, that even paranoids have enemies. But that is an obsession is not to be denied, and there was never a better example of it at work than in the questioning of Mr. Kissinger when he returned from the Mideast.

It is everywhere, unremitting. I have just seen a manuscript about the death of the hero in sports. The author quotes a boy: "How can we have heroes in sports when Richard Nixon is President of the United States?" (The boy should be spared.)

At the political level, Mr. Nixon is said to have been so much buoyed by recent events, Kissinger's bombshell gives only minor concessions; or so it is believed in the White House. A few months ago, a citation of contempt against Mr. Nixon such as now looms for his failure to supply the House Judiciary Committee with the extra tapes would have been met by such a firestorm as followed the Saturday Night Massacre. Now the matter has gone to the courts, and at

May Be Wrong Where will it end? In an answer to a question by a journalist, the other day I found myself saying something that surprised me. He said: "In your

Soviet Versions Viewed

Art and Politics

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—Leonid liked Beethoven piano music, especially the Appassionata sonata. He told the Bolshoi that it made him think, "What marvelous things human beings can do!" But then he added: "I can't listen to music too often. It affects your nerves, makes you want to say stupid nice things and stroke the heads of people who create such beauty while living in this vile hell. And now you mustn't stroke anyone's head—you might get your hand bitten off. You have to hit them on the head without any mercy."

Those words are brought to life in a remarkable play by Tom Stoppard, "Travesties," that has just opened in London. It is a play about, among many other things, attitudes toward art. In the character of Lenin, using his actual words, Stoppard traces how the idea of artistic and intellectual freedom becomes corrupted in the totalitarian mind to that of art as the servant of the state—and of artists as expendable "snivellers" and "whiners."

Soviet attitudes toward art and freedom are a subject much on the mind of London just now. The Bolshoi Ballet, here on a visit, opened with a lifeless production of "Swan Lake": vulgar, mechanical dance to the obligatory Soviet happy ending, with an Odette who was only an imitation swan, not a bewitched girl suffering human emotions. It was a reminder of what 50 years of Leninism have done to Russian artistic creativity.

Debate

The Bolshoi visit is the occasion for debate here about what we in the West can do to help the victims of Soviet repression. Outside the theater, demonstrators protest the treatment of Soviet Jews. Many in official and artistic circles sympathize with the protesters. Others think it is wrong to annoy the Bolshoi troupe and argue that private representations work better than public protest.

In this instance there is convincing evidence for the first view, for public pressure on behalf of the oppressed. For it would have been very difficult to go on with the Bolshoi season at all if the Soviet authorities had not, just before the opening, relented in their two-year torment of Valery and Galina Panov and let those two dancers go to Israel.

It is always hard to know exactly what moved the Soviet Union off some course. In the case of the Panovs, many representations were made; Henry Kissinger took the case up with the Russians last year. But there is reason to think that the intensity of the public campaign on their behalf had become a real embarrassment—especially in this country, threatening disruption of the Bolshoi, a Soviet prestige symbol.

Some of the great names in

British theater and music dance wrote to the *Times* of London about the Panovs just before the Bolshoi opening. Lord Olaf, Sir Frederick Ashton, Ray Leppard, Dame Marie Rambert, Dame Peggy Ashcroft, Sir Gielgud, Harold Pinter, and others. Lord Harewood, head of the National Opera and a co of the queen, spoke with Soviet ambassador. And P. Minister Wilson wrote to Premier Kossygin of the U.S.S.R., a vate letter at first, then a public.

Live in Freedom

Is it an absurdly anachronistic idea that the expression of a dom's ideals can help the vic of tyranny? For individuals, seems to me an easy question. The relatively few of us who in freedom, and it is few, in his own way, however it may appear. Opinion just matters: a letter, a raised voice, a political gesture.

For governments the question is harder. They simply must with regimes of which they approve. President Nixon plainly right, at Ann Arbor one week, when he said: détente will have its value; lessens the chance of war between nations without affecting ideologies.

The danger is that in seal practical arrangements with authoritarian powers, democr governments will seem to do down their qualities. That is abstraction when it comes to Soviet Union. Those in U.S.S.R. who suffer for beliefs or their religion fear that the Nixon-Brezhnev variety of détente will add macy to the tyranny.

Rate Is Cut

The fact is, for example, Moscow has been cutting Jewish emigration—from an average 3,000 a month last year to at 1,225 now—and has been intensifying the harassment of those who dare to apply. If that continues after the Nixon v the United States will have m it that much more politically spectable. There is no way escape a share of responsibility.

Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Columbia University has said: we used to think of détente bringing "an increasing sense shared ideals, with many in Communist countries looking up for inspiration. Détente day, indeed, is a dangerous, balance-of-power arrangement devoid of any moral content. Ideals: yes, but we can't press them on others if we them ourselves. We can expect Mr. Brezhnev to listen seriously to talk about the law from an American government that commits burglaries wiretaps its own officials, answer to Lenin is that, in and life, we are for the human spirit, not the state.

Kissinger and the Miasma

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Mr. Kissinger's outburst, with which I thoroughly sympathize, is being criticized on many grounds. That it was self-centered. That it was ill-timed. That it was grandiose. It struck me as just uncontrolled enough to give it an authentic ring. I liked particularly that the statement to the press was extemporized. It lacked, in other words, the spit and polish that sometimes raise doubts in the listener's mind about whether a statement is over-contrived.

There was no picture of Lincoln or an American flag, or Mrs. Kissinger, just a flat denial that he had concealed anything from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and a hoarse disavowal that, on returning from six weeks in the Mideast, his meeting with the press should have been taken over by the questioning of a reporter who wanted to know about who had drawn up which list of bugbies in 1968. It was as if Sir Francis Drake, returning from sinking the Spanish armada, had been asked at a press conference whether he had submitted the sails on his galleon to competitive bidding.

But of course the most relentless of Mr. Nixon's critics are not going to blame the most relentless of Mr. Nixon's critics for this unseemly interruption in taste and direction. They will blame Mr. Nixon, and the whole Watergate business. It is, they say, a miasma, and no one associated in any way with Mr. Nixon can crawl out from under its shadow. That is true, but the reasoning is also circular: There are too many skilled hands at work maintaining the miasma in shape, and moving it like a huge umbrella over any agent of Mr. Nixon, or for that matter deed of Mr. Nixon. Perhaps there is sufficient cause for the obsession—even as it is true, to quote somebody, that even paranoids have enemies. But that is an obsession is not to be denied, and there was never a better example of it at work than in the questioning of Mr. Kissinger when he returned from the Mideast.

It is everywhere, unremitting. I have just seen a manuscript about the death of the hero in sports. The author quotes a boy: "How can we have heroes in sports when Richard Nixon is President of the United States?" (The boy should be spared.)

At the political level, Mr. Nixon is said to have been so much buoyed by recent events, Kissinger's bombshell gives only minor concessions; or so it is believed in the White House. A few months ago, a citation of contempt against Mr. Nixon such as now looms for his failure to supply the House Judiciary Committee with the extra tapes would have been met by such a firestorm as followed the Saturday Night Massacre. Now the matter has gone to the courts, and at

May Be Wrong Where will it end? In an answer to a question by a journalist, the other day I found myself saying something that surprised me. He said: "In your

هكذا على الأقل

Soviet Writer Receives Visa For Emigration to Israel

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, June 17 (UPI)—Alexander Galich, an actor, poet and singer, today received permission to leave the Soviet Union.

Mr. Galich, 54, said that he was informed that he had received an exit visa, which will be valid only until June 25—two days before President Nixon is scheduled to arrive here.

Although he is little known abroad, Mr. Galich's fame here is considerable. In the 1950s and early 1960s, he was a successful screenwriter and playwright. Since the mid-1960s, he has become more famous—but he has also fallen out of favor—for his songs, many of which lampoon Soviet life.

Treasured Possessions

Mr. Galich sings the songs—really poems set to simple tunes—in private concerts in Moscow apartments. Tape recordings of

these concerts are treasured possessions for many intellectuals. The words to the songs have been distributed from hand to hand in typewritten form.

Although extremely popular, even among some sections of the official elite in Moscow, these songs also cost Mr. Galich his membership in the Soviet Union of Writers, which expelled him two years ago. Since then, he has had no means of livelihood and no prospects.

He had sought permission to visit Europe and the United States, where he has relatives, but he was turned down. Early this year, an official told Mr. Galich that "the road to Israel is always open to you"—a hint that he should apply as a Jew to emigrate from the country.

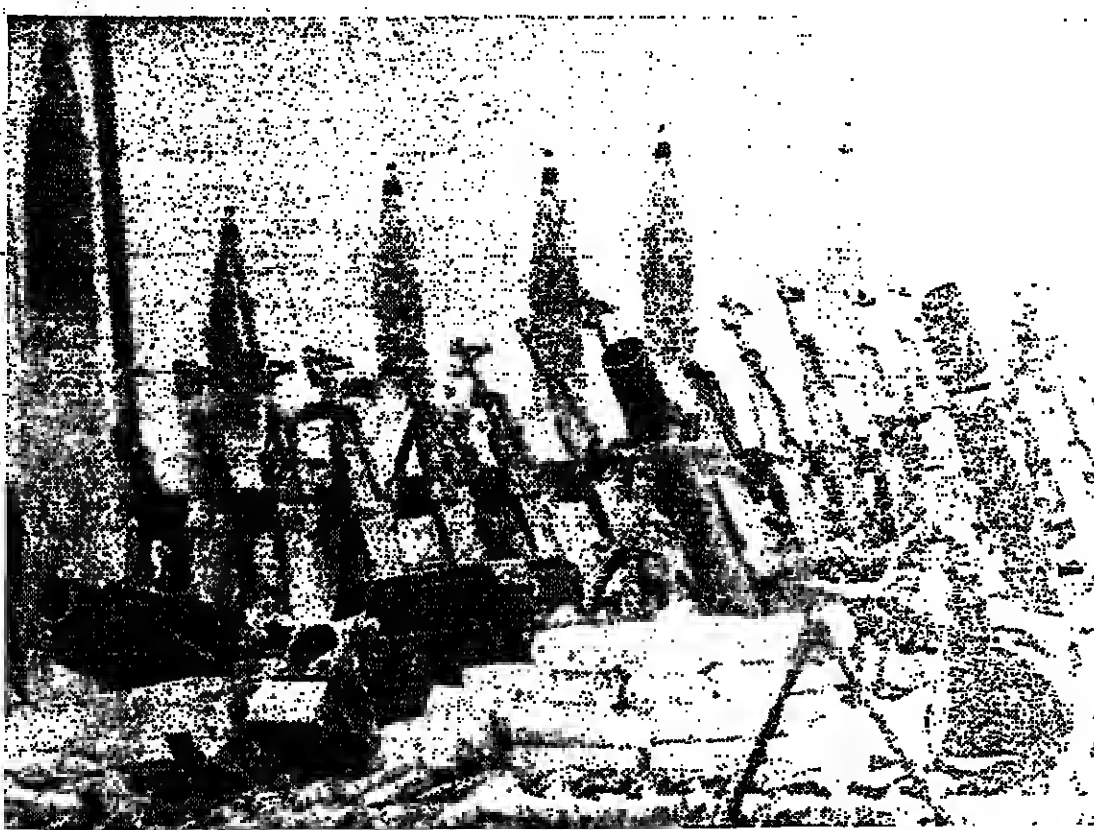
Mr. Galich had applied to visit Europe and America because he did not want to give up his Soviet citizenship—a necessary act for anyone choosing to emigrate to Israel. Nearly two months ago, however, he decided that there was no reason to stay here, and he made the application for Israel. It was granted quickly.

Job Offers

Mr. Galich has told friends that he is not sure where he will end up after he leaves this country. Besides invitations to Israel, he has job offers from Norway and Britain.

Not long ago Mr. Galich wrote a song about the fact that so many of his friends were leaving the Soviet Union. One verse said:

"My hand has grown thin from shaking hands good-bye. Leave, but I'll remain. In this land I'll remain. Someone must disdain weariness. And stand watch over the peace of our dead."



CAPTURED ENEMY WEAPONS—North Vietnamese weapons of war are stacked up on display at South Vietnamese command post in Ben Cat district, 26 miles north of Saigon.

Laos 'Rumors' Accuse CIA, Leftist Says

By John Burgess

VIENTIANE, Laos, June 17 (UPI)—There are "rumors" that the Central Intelligence Agency is conspiring with Laotian rightists to sabotage the new coalition government, according to Phoumi Vongvichit, the vice-premier and a leader of the leftist Pathet Lao.

In written answers to questions, Mr. Phoumi said that "meetings have taken place in southern and northern Laos to prepare subversion against the Provisional Government of National Unity."

The 65-year-old vice-premier, who is also the foreign minister, said that U.S. officials had pledged that the United States would respect the Vietnamese peace agreement and help the two Laotian parties "dress the wounds of war and build up independence and true peace."

But Mr. Phoumi made repeated references to "rumors" that the CIA had "rebooted certain people of the extreme right wing of Vientiane to demonstrate dissatisfaction with the agreements."

Negotiated Pact

Representing the Pathet Lao leader, Prince Souphanouvong, Mr. Phoumi was a negotiator of the settlement that led to the formation on April 5 of Laos's third coalition government. He is the ranking Pathet Lao member of the government.

Prince Souphanouvong heads the Political Consultative Council, an advisory body independent of the government.

Asked whether he thought the coalition was in danger, the vice-premier said the government "is only in danger so far as the CIA supports the right-wing clique to plot trouble against the nation. Without that, the government is free of all further danger."

Mr. Phoumi said that the new government would accept "unconditional assistance from all countries that want to help Laos, regardless of their political systems."

He added that Laos would seek to develop a new orientation internationally.

Soviet Envoy in Dublin

DUBLIN, June 17 (UPI)—The first Soviet ambassador to Ireland, Anatoly Kaplin, has presented his credentials to President Eamonn Childers.

Cambodian Cabinet Named; Republicans Are Excluded

PHNOM PENH, June 17 (AP)—Cambodia got a new government today after a compromise between Premier Long Boret and the Republican party.

Mr. Boret announced a new 16-man cabinet made up of seven members of President Lon Nol's Social Republican party, seven independents and two military men.

He excluded members of former Premier Sisowath Sirik Matta's Republicans and another faction that served in his previous coalition cabinet. But President Lon Nol and the premier agreed to enlarge the Executive Council, a policy advisory body headed by the President, to include several Republicans.

Military Reverses

Military sources, meanwhile, reported that the government suffered serious reverses in fighting during the last week around Kompong Sam, Cambodia's chief port, and at Kompong Sella, an isolated provincial capital 90 miles southwest of Phnom Penh.

Kompong Sella was reported under heavy artillery and ground attack, and about 600 of its 1,200 defenders have either been killed or wounded or are missing, the sources said.

The Khmer Rouge insurgents were reported to have made significant advances north and east of Kompong Sam and to be

E. Hardenbergh, Retired U.S. General, Is Dead

WASHINGTON, June 17 (UPI)—Retired Brig. Gen. Elmer P. Hardenbergh, 73, who was also a legal and financial expert, was buried here last week with full military honors.

Gen. Hardenbergh, who died June 8 in Walter Reed Hospital, was staff officer in the Pacific with Gen. Douglas MacArthur during World War II. For his service there and in Europe, he was awarded the Army Commendation Medal, also was made a member of the Legion of Merit and the French Legion of Honor.

In 1962, Gen. Hardenbergh served as a financial adviser to the Shah of Iran. He also practiced law in the Washington area. Gen. Hardenbergh and his wife, Irene, resided in the Costa del Sol region of Spain for several years.

Mrs. John R. Wood

NICE, June 17 (UPI)—Mrs. John R. Wood, 77, wife of a retired U.S. consul-general, died here Friday. She was with her husband in Paris during his assignments there at the consulate-general and the U.S. Embassy from 1919 until his retirement in 1961. She was buried in Sauvigny-les-Bains, central France.

Nine Die in Hurricane At Acapulco Resort

ACAPULCO, Mexico, June 17 (AP)—The worst hurricane since 1938 struck this resort city during the weekend. Authorities said yesterday that nine persons were killed in landslides and 13 others are missing.

Highways and bridges also collapsed, and in a village 50 miles south of Acapulco, 30 homes were destroyed by gales, authorities said.

Near-Unanimous Russia

MOSCOW, June 17 (UPI)—Preliminary figures showed that 161.6 million persons—99.98 percent of the Soviet electorate—turned out yesterday to elect an unopposed slate of 1,517 candidates to the Supreme Soviet (parliament), Tass said.

PUBLISH YOUR BOOK IN 90 DAYS

Wanted: Book manuscripts on all subjects. Fast design, manuscript editing and production. Complete books in 90 days. No royalties. Two FREE books and literature. Two dollars. Write or phone. EXP-279

EXPOSITION PRESS, INC.
Jericho, N.Y. 11753 516-257-9552

عزرا صد اقص

Unique Retraining Program in Texas

U.S. POW Pilots Given Chance to Fly Again

By Nicholas L. Chiles

REARFIELD AIR FORCE BASE, Texas, June 17—The U.S. military today began a program to retrain and requalify 100 American pilots who were captured during the Vietnam war and released last year.

The 12th Flight Retraining Wing at this base near San Antonio requested and received the job of requalifying the pilots, many of whom had been in prison for years.

It was just one of a long list of jobs that the wing had taken on since it had been set up in 1967. The wing had been set up to train pilots who had been released from the hands of the enemy.

"I thought I was washed up," said one pilot who had been in the hands of the enemy for 10 years. "But when I came out to the States, I found out that I was not." The pilot, who had been in the hands of the enemy for 10 years, was now a pilot again.

'Champagne Flight'

The first flight was a POW pilot's first flight. It was called the "Champagne flight." It was a flight that was held in honor of the pilots who had been released from the hands of the enemy.

Of the 100 pilots, about 100 will be retrained. The retraining program is being run by the 12th Flight Retraining Wing at Rearfield Air Force Base. The program is being run by the 12th Flight Retraining Wing at Rearfield Air Force Base.

A decision almost every returning pilot had a chance was whether he wanted to fly again. Professional pilots, for the Air Force, and others who had been in the hands of the enemy for years, were given the chance to fly again.

All of those who had been in the hands of the enemy for years, were given the chance to fly again. The program is being run by the 12th Flight Retraining Wing at Rearfield Air Force Base.

"Flying has changed," said one of the instructor pilots, Capt. Michael Wells, a veteran of Vietnam. "There is no longer the World War II concept—buzzing under bridges, the silk-scarf school of flying. Now it's IFR (instrument flight rules) and the new aircraft. It's the most crowded in air traffic after New York and Los Angeles."

He said the men found that

instrument procedures had also changed.

Two or three instructors have not been compacted into one and Capt. Hubert Ringsdorf, who spent almost seven years in a prison camp, said of his first requalification days: "You looked at all the instruments and then looked away, and tried to remember exactly what you saw, while people talked on the radio and while you sometimes had some reading to do."

Some of the first arrivals came back to requalify so early and so eagerly that they were not fully ready.

"Thirty and 40 minutes was (too much) for some of them," an instructor said. "They didn't want lectures. They wanted to be turned loose after 10 minutes."

The program consists of four phases: contact or viewing the aerial and ground environment; instrument flying; formation flying, which they all do well, and navigation on cross-country runs.

Preparations for the requalification program were interesting because not everyone knew what to expect from the former POWs. When they arrived, some wanted to fly straight and level; others simply wanted to "wing" themselves out with stunt flying.

The course is designed for 58 hours but the returning pilots have required anywhere from 30 to 90 hours to requalify, and the average is 40 hours. Some of the pilots had as little as 350 flying hours when they were shot down. Others had 7,000.

Each POW pilot has his own instructor and a few months ago, when as many as 60 of them were here at once, a large number of

instructor-pilots were kept going up to 15 hours a day teaching and flying with them.

"It's not a rush program. If they don't want to fly for a couple of days, they don't have to," Capt. Ronald Hessel, an instructor, said.

Like the other instructors, Capt. Hessel did not quite know what to expect before the POW pilots began arriving at Rearfield.

"We were told to expect almost anything," he said. The instructors had been briefed by doctors who tried to envisage what the POW pilots would be like and what some of their problems would be. But there have been few difficulties, although some of the pilots have been frustrated at first by their loss of proficiency.

"What about a guy who hasn't driven a car for seven years—and these guys are flying sophisticated jet aircraft," Capt. Hessel said.

© Los Angeles Times.

Baccarat
The Crystal of Kings
since 1764
you are cordially invited
to visit our Museum
and retail showrooms
30 bis Rue de Paradis, PARIS.
Tel.: 770-64-30.
Open daily except Sunday
9 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
you may also buy from the other
crystal and china stores on the
famous Paradis Street.
Maison: Pissarro & Gère de l'Est.

Cialenga
the new perfume by
BALENCIAGA
PARIS

Armenia Draws on Rich Past To Counter Soviet Hegemony

By Christopher Wren

YEREVAN, U.S.S.R. (UPI)—While the radio offered a Tchaikovsky concerto, several browsers in a Yerevan bookstore discussed a philosophical question: When would the principles of Lenin take root in Armenia?

"We'll be lucky if Leninism arrives in 200 years," an Armenian argued heatedly.

"I was here yesterday," volunteered a young man who translated the exchange for an American visitor. "Someone was shouting that what we really needed was a free-enterprise economy. Do you know, the others ended up agreeing with him!"

The monolithic ideology of Soviet society has never tolerated such bold debate. But untypical things happen in Armenia, a Caucasian republic where the people lay claim to a cultural life-style that at least some contend is the most independent in the Soviet Union.

Nationalism Persists
Some outright political nationalism persists. Only recently, two Armenians, Bagrat Shakhverdyan and Ararat Tomanyan, were sentenced to labor camps for alleged anti-Soviet activities and several others remain in jail under investigation. An underground newspaper, Paros or Lighthouse, is reported to exist, and nationalist slogans are sometimes painted on walls.

But, for the most part, Armenians who have endured centuries of persecution, and toward Moscow and then continue in their own way of life, based on a rich heritage.

The easy-going pace of Armenia, and even its thriving bootleg capitalism, have intrigued some

Russians, who make up only 3 percent of the republic's population. "Living here is more liberal, if that is how to express it," said a young Russian woman who moved to the capital city of Yerevan. "There is less attention to rules and regulations. It's just freer."

Yes, she was conscious of some Armenian nationalist feeling, "but it's not against me," she said, "just against the system in general."

Ancient Founding

Yerevan's population is expected to reach a million by 1975. Pedestrians stroll the shady streets in bright clothes that seem decidedly Western, perhaps brought in by relatives abroad or on the frequent flights from Beirut. In the marketplace, collective farmers hold up succulent vegetables from their private plots. Open-air cafes are everywhere.

Yerevan was founded in 782 B.C., 23 years before the traditional date of the founding of Rome. Armenia, on the crossroads between East and West, has since been plundered by the ancient Greeks, Persians, Arabs, Mongols and finally the Turks, who massacred more than 1.5 million Armenians during World War I. Today, Armenians still speak bitterly of parts of their country remaining in "Turkish-held territory."

Only rarely has nationalist feeling gotten out of hand, as in April, 1968, when an estimated 100,000 Armenians collected in Lenin Square to commemorate the Turkish massacres that began 50 years earlier. The police had to be sent in to break up the unauthorized demonstration.

Criticism Attributed to MacArthur

Reported Slur Angers Australia Veterans

SYDNEY, June 17 (UPI)—Some World War II battles are being fought again in the columns of Australian newspapers after publication of charges attributed to the late American General of the Army Douglas MacArthur that Australian troops lacked fighting spirit.

The charges are quoted by Christopher Thorne, a British author and teacher of international relations at the University of Sussex, England, in a report compiled from official U.S. and British archives, including previously unpublished documents.

His report, which was recently published here, touched off protests with its discussion of the Kokoda Trail campaign of 1942 in New Guinea.

Australian troops retreated along the trail in the face of a Japanese thrust over the Owen Stanley Mountains. The Japanese were not checked until the retreating Australians reached Ioribaiwa—within 30 miles of Port Moresby—where with the aid of reinforcements, including Americans, they began an offensive.

British Officer
Mr. Thorne quoted from a private journal by Col. Gerald Wilkinson, a British intelligence officer attached to the staff of MacArthur when he was Allied commander in the Southwest Pacific.

According to Col. Wilkinson, MacArthur said: "Gerv. I tell you these Australians won't fight." Mr. Thorne's report also included an excerpt from the diary of



Gen. Douglas MacArthur

Henry Stimson, then the U.S. secretary of war. The diary quoted MacArthur as having said that "Australians were not good in the field, they were not good in the jungle, and they came from the slums of the cities of Australia and they had no fighting spirit."

Some Australians were incensed by Stimson's comment that MacArthur had conceded that the campaign in Papua and New Guinea was rescued by the Americans and that he had let the credit go to the Australians to bolster their morale.

In a letter to the Sydney

Morning Herald, an Australian veteran of the New Guinea campaign said that charge was a lie. He said: "I do not wish to reopen old wounds but must reiterate that all the fighting in the mountains was done by the Australians. The Americans did not come in until the advance had really reached the north Papuan coast."

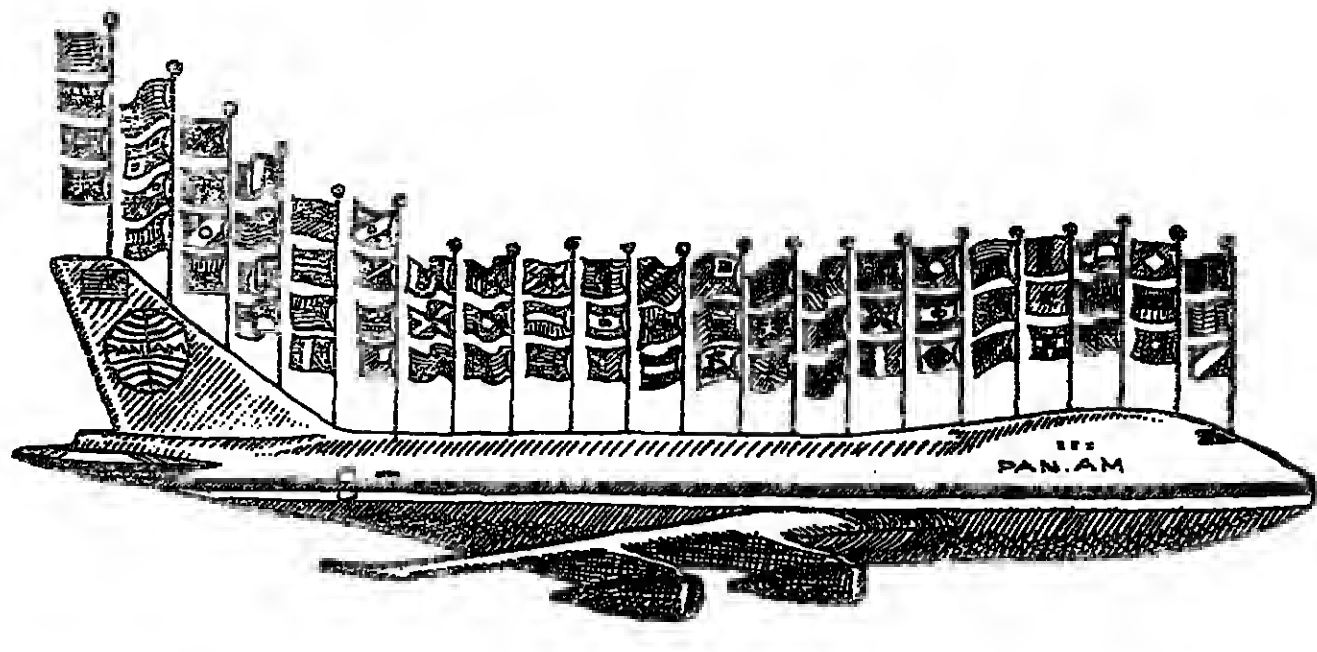
He added: "In fighting quality, the Americans who were there in the early period of the north coastal operations at Sanananda, Gona and Buna were far inferior to the Australians."

Similar View

This opinion was supported by Ralph Honner, a former Australian ambassador to Ireland, who commanded a battalion in Papua and New Guinea during the Kokoda Trail campaign. He said in an interview that the first U.S. troops were ordered to take Buna and Sanananda, but the Australians had to do it for them.

Mr. Honner asserted: "The first Americans to come up there... were splendid physical specimens, but... were not put into action for some time. I don't know whether it was lack of training or the quality of their leadership or a combination of both, but they did not take their objectives."

Newspapers here have recalled that by the end of January, 1944, Australian casualties in Papua and New Guinea and the nearby islands totaled 10,470, compared with 8,992 for the Americans.



Pan Am's at home all over the world. Let us make you feel that way.

Pan Am flies to over 65 lands. And we have over 195 homes on 6 continents. That's how many offices we have around the world to make you feel at home.

They're staffed with experienced local people who can tell you about good, inexpensive restaurants and shops, let you in on local events, and send you on interesting side trips.

And when you fly "the full-service airline," one call does it all. Our worldwide communications system can make your reservations for flights to any destination, for hotels, car rentals, or

for our exclusive 747 dining room in First Class.

And Pan Am® can make you feel at home in the air—relaxing in our comfortable jets, enjoying the latest films or eight channels of stereo entertainment, and feeling the warmth of some of the world's most beautiful smiles.

Come fly with us. Contact your Travel Agent or Pan Am, and make yourself at home...in the world.

PAN AM
The world's most experienced airline.

*Hawaii—U.S. \$1.50.

هكذا اعتدوا

First National Bank of Chicago
Overseas Development Company (Cayman) Ltd.
and Grindlays Bank Limited

American Stock Exchange Trading

American Stock Exchange Trading

1974- High	Low	Div	In	S	P/E	Sts	1974- High	Low	Div	In	S	P/E	Sts	1974- High	Low	Div	In	S	P/E	Sts	1974- High	Low	Div	In	S	P/E	Sts	1974- High	Low	Div	In	S	P/E	Sts
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12
12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30	12	12	12	12 1/2	8 1/2	AAR	30																								

Weekly net asset value
on June 17, 1974

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. \$32.41

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$23.65

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information, Peterson, Holdings & Piersen Henssachs 217, Amsterdam

FCE Quotations

June 1974	June 1974	June 1974	June 1974	June 1974	June 1974
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

International
Stock Indexes

Index	Value	Change
100.00	100.00	100.00

CANADA AND AMERICA ARE NOW BANKING TOGETHER IN EUROPE

Canadian American Bank S.A. is a new Luxembourg-based international merchant bank, formed by three major North American financial institutions: Northwest Bancorporation and Southeast Banking Corporation, two leading regional U.S. banks; and Canada Trust, one of Canada's largest national bank companies. At the end of 1973, the combined assets of the shareholders totaled more than 10 billion dollars.

The Bank's policy is to pursue a wide spectrum of international merchant banking activities with a flexible and innovative approach.

The Bank's management team possesses broad international and industrial experience and will focus on project financing problems related to capital intensive industries.

Medium-size corporate clients with high potential will be particularly suited by Canadian American's enterprising attitude to modern merchant banking.

Regd. Address: P.O. Box 1506,
116 Boulevard de la Pétrusse, Luxembourg. Tel: 48 91 35
London Address: 56-60 Gresham Street, EC2V 7BB.
Tel: 01-600 2525/6.

Chairman:
Glenn C. Bassett Jr.

Managing Directors:

Richard L. Heilman, T. Breese Rucker, Theodore B. Wynne

**CANADIAN
AMERICAN
BANK S.A.**

CANADA TRUST
London, Ontario

NORTHWEST BANCORPORATION
Minneapolis, Minnesota

SOUTHEAST BANKING CORPORATION
Miami, Florida

United Press International

A smoothly muscled 6 feet tall and 165 pounds, Irwin won the National Collegiate Golf Championship in 1967 at Shannock-on-Delaware, the first course designed by A.W. Tillinghast, who later designed Winged Foot.

Golf Career

"I never thought about pro football," Irwin said. "I had a golf career ahead of me. I was drafted by any of the teams. But

Curtain Up on Fistic Psychodrama

When he woke up yesterday morning, he realized it was raining. He was unhappy with the weather. His first reaction was collective groaning. The bespectacled tourer propped in the locker room before he said in the rain. "I don't like to play in the rain. All the rain gear. Umbrellas. Changing to dry clothes. It's a pain."

But by the time he heard off, the rain had stopped. And it never returned.

"I felt pressure all day long," he said, pressing his three-over-par 73, "and when the situation really got tight after I bogged 15 and 16, that's when I really played my best."

That was to be expected from a golfer with a middle initial of S. as in stress.

Yugoslavia vs. Zaire, at Gelsenkirchen.
Scotland vs. Brazil, at Frankfurt.

That was to be expected from a golfer with a middle initial of S. as in stress.

Case history: Jerry Quarry laced on his first boxing gloves at 3, had his first fight at 5, and has lived the fight game for the 23 years since then. Like an impetuous mosquito, he has been swatted into submission by Frazier (iv 1969) and has come back to quarry his would-be destroyer.

This is not the same quarry that slugged toe-to-toe with Frazier five years ago. "I was a semi-professional cash stopper the fight. 'I was slugged.' I was out there trying to knock him out. I've grown up since then." He has unloaded his father-manager and hired the wily, patient Gil Clancy, a champion-maker. He buried his marital problems in a California divorce and took on a helpmate named Califfina, whose lusty enabled him to train at the Playboy Club in New Jersey with barely a side

Murcer, each of whom had three hits, and a sacrifice fly by Bill Sudakls snapped a 3-3 tie and gave New York a 5-3 victory over the A's.

The Yankees tied the score in the seventh on a double by Sudakls on which A's outfielders Reggie Jackson and Billy North collided. North was knocked unconscious for a couple of minutes and left the game, but Jackson was only shaken up and moved to centerfield from his rightfield

Monday
13-Inning Game

Won by Padres

Added to the melodrama is the selection of Joe Louis as referee. The Brown Bomber of old, now a slightly paunchy 60-year-old, has been exercising since his dramatic reign of the 40s by shaking hands in the casino and play-

Enzo Hernandez produced another in the top of the 13th inning today, enabling the San Diego Padres to score a 7-1 triumph over the Chicago Cubs in a game saturated by 25 walks. San Diego received 13 bases on balls and Chicago 12 as the two clubs equalled the National League record set July 9, 1973 in a game between Cincinnati and Montreal.

Sau Diego took advantage of losing pitcher Steve Stone's wildness when John Grubb opened the 13th inning with a walk. Bobby Tolan sacrificed Grubb to

Sunday's Line Scores

Winfield, who had hit his 11th home run of the year in the sixth inning, hit a looping single to rightfield, scoring Grubb and sending Clarke to third. An intentional walk to Nate Colbert filled the bases and pinch-hitter Hernandez bunted down the first-base line, scoring Clarke with the insurance run.

[illegible]

VERTIS

[illegible]

